Cornerstone At Gerstmeyer

SEP 8 1957

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

The custom of laying cornerstones is a very ancient and a very good one. The various articles stored away in the cornerstones of the present generation may be the means of linking us with future ones, and will demonstrate to the people then, the nature of the period and the kind of times in which we now live.

Eighty-two years ago this week the cornerstone was laid with all the attendant ceremonies for the Rose Polytechnic Institute located at Thirteenth and Locust streets. The beautiful new building cost approximately $100,000 and was further endowed by Chauncey Rose for $50,000. After the institute was moved out to its present location on U. S. Highway 40, east of the city, the building was used for a boys' technical training school in 1924, and in 1925 became an accredited city high school, known as Gerstmeyer or "Tech."

Dorothy J. Clark

Parade a Feature

The day of the connerstone laying was warm and beautiful which caused a large crowd to turn out, including the ladies. The procession formed at the corner of Seventh and Wabash, under the command of J. W. Haley, grand marshal, assisted by Samuel D. Cliff and Thomas C. Lawes. The order in which the parade was formed is as follows: First came Toute's Band, then marched the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, the Order of American Mechanics, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad workmen, the iron men from the furnaces and rolling mills, many citizens on foot, the Fire Department, the Common Council in carriages, the Court Commissioners and Court officials in carriages, and many prominent citizens in their carriages.

The procession moved north on Seventh to Chestnut street, east on Chestnut to Thirteenth, north on Thirteenth to the new building site. On the speakers stand were many of the old citizens of Terre Haute. Among them the founder of the Institute, Chauncey Rose. The assembly was called to order by the president of the day, General Cruft. Rev. E. F. Howe gave the prayer, and the choir sang.

Cornerstone Placed

The architect then announced that the stone was ready to be placed in position and asked if the workmen should proceed. The box to be put inside the cornerstone was passed to him, with the special instruments to lay the stone. General Cruft then introduced Colonel W. K. Edwards who delivered an address. Next on the program, W. A. Jones, of the Normal School read the following list of articles which had been placed in the box, which was made of copper, 12 by 8 by 8 inches in size.

The latest issues of all the Terre Haute newspapers were placed in the box, including the Express, Journal, Gazette, Saturday Evening Mail, Indiana Post (German), Banner (German) and the Wabash Express of April 17, 1865, dressed in mourning for the death of President Lincoln.

There was a portrait of Chauncey Rose, a line engraving of Col. Francis Vigo, by Lescur of Paris, and an elevation drawing of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

As was the usual custom there was included a copy of the articles of association of Rose Polytechnic Institute, a list of the officers of federal and state governments, of the county and the names of the common council of the city.

They placed in the box an 1874 map of Terre Haute, a volume containing the 1871 charter and ordinances of the city, and 1874-5 city directory, the fifth annual report of the Ladies Aid Society dated 1874, the 11th annual report of the city's public schools, with the course of study and rules, etc., and the 1873 description of property and tariff of rates adopted by the local board of Terre Haute underwriters.

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

There was an 1870 pamphlet describing the advantages of Terre Haute as a point for the manufacture of iron. The other local education centers were well represented. They included an 1875 prospectus and catalogue for St. St. Mary's, and the 1872-3 catalogue of St. Bonaventure's Lyceum, St. Joseph's Academy, the 1874-5 annual report of Indiana University, the 5th annual report of 1875 for Indiana State Normal School, the 41st annual catalogue of Wabash College, the annual register of Indiana Asbury University, the 43rd annual Hanover College, Purdue University, Northwestern Christian University, Rensslaer Polytechnic Institute, and the 7th annual catalogue of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

School Law Enclosed.

The 1873 school law of Indiana, with its 1875 supplement, the 22nd report of the state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, and an 1875 copy of the Indiana School Journal were placed in the cornerstone box.

Some of the items placed in the box have greatly increased in monetary value over the years. The copper coins were an 1831 half-cent piece; 1795 cent, 1865 two-cent, with an assortment of cent pieces from 1795 to 1875. There were five-cent, three-cent and one-cent nickel coins. In silver coins there were an 1872 dollar, 1873 half-dollar, 1873 quarter-dollar, new 1875 twenty-cent pieces, 1873 dime and an 1873 half-dime. There was an 1852 one dollar gold piece, and a brass token depicting Winfield Scott and the War of 1812.

In the category of currency, they included a one-dollar note of the following types: First National Bank of Terre Haute, National State Bank of Terre Haute, U. S. legal tender and as curiosities, 1865 Watson & Shannon note and 1873 city script. Also 1863 Watson & Shannon 25 cents script, 12 shilling Continental currency dated 1776 of New Jersey, and U. S. fractional currency notes of 50, 25, 15 and 10 cent denominations.

Stamp collectors will be interested in that postage stamps were included. There was a 3 cent stamped envelope, 1 cent postal card and adhesive stamps of 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 24 and 30 cent denominations. Then too, there were U. S. Revenue stamps of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent denominations.

In the miscellaneous department there was listed many unusual and interesting items including a piece of the charter oak of Hartford, Conn., specimens of the printing of the time, a list of the articles in the box so future historians would be able to identify what they were looking at, and cards of the architect, the contractors, builders and all those engaged in the construction of the building.

After the choir gave their second selection, the Hon Barnabas C. Hobbs delivered an oration, which completed the day's program. The contents of the cornerstone box placed there in September, 1875, were removed to the cornerstone at the new Rose Polytechnic Institute east of the city. The scratches on the old cornerstone, due to its removal, can be plainly seen on the southeast corner of the main building at Gerstmeyer.

Garfield's First Flag

T S
6-9-57

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Next Friday, June 14 is Flag Day. This patriotic observance reminded me of a very interesting flag in the possession of a very dear friend of mine, Mr. E. E. Dix, 1608 North Tenth street, who has just recently celebrated his 90th birthday.

I was doing some research on the beginnings of Garfield High School when Mr. Dix modestly told me that he had "a little something to do with" starting the northside high school. Thereby hangs the tale!

Dorothy J. Clark

It seems the citizens of the north side of the city had been campaigning for a high school for some time. The parents objected to paying the 5-cent street car fare for each trip their young students made to and from the Terre Haute High School located at Seventh and Walnut (the name was changed to Wiley High School on August 1, 1906).

Crash At Crossing.

To bring matters to a head, there was a train and street car collision at the Big 4 crossing. Though no students were involved, the northside parents raised the big issue of "could have been" and "what if?", etc.

Then in 1909, because Wiley High School was oppressively crowded by this time, the School Board authorized plans to be drawn for an addition to the Wiley Bldg. to be built on the south, where the Wiley Gym now stands. At this point the aroused citizens of the northside area decided to take drastic steps. A committee of six well-known men were chosen to file a remonstrance against the School Board to stop the building at Wiley and build instead a school in the north end, making the Vandalia Railroad the dividing line. The men chosen to serve on this committee were Herbert Briggs, Prof. A. S. Hathaway, Charles Nehf, Harry Wallace, Nate Wallace and E. E. Dix, who is the only living member of this committee.

Remonstrance Filed.

The remonstrance was prepared by Wallace, McNutt and Sanders, who volunteered their services, and presented it to the Vigo County Court, signed by E. E. Dix as remonstrator. When it came to trial, the attorney for the school board, Ora Davis, asked that the remonstrance be set aside, but Judge John Cox ruled against the school city. However they asked for a new trial and transfer to another county which was granted and they were defeated in three other counties, Sullivan, Parke and Clay.

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

At that time a meeting was held with Prof. Wiley and the northside committee was finally able to effect a compromise with him to build an administration building on the northside of the Wiley School and he agreed to vote for a new high school on the northside of the city. Thus was settled the differences that existed between the School Board and the northside citizens.

First Site Dropped.

The site where McLean Jr. High School now stands was first chosen, but the idea was dropped when the block on Maple Ave. between Twelfth street and Garfield avenue was chosen. A few frame houses which faced on Maple Ave. were removed and construction of the new high school was begun. With the help of a tall ladder and an agile student, the inscription on the cornerstone was recently copied — "1911 — Wm. H. Wiley, A. S. Hathaway, Thomas M. Kehoe, George O. Dix, Andrew O. Mapes."

When the day of the dedication ceremonies finally arrived, the crowd was gathering and suddenly someone realized that there was no American flag to use in the ceremony. Roland Dix, younger son of E. E. Dix, was one of the first Garfield students. He came running home to ask his father if he could take their flag to the school. His father consented and the day was saved.

First Flag Presented.

According to the early school publication, "the Garfield Review," for Dec. 1913 (and I intend to devote a whole column to these early reviews soon) the school was presented with their own first flag on Dec. 4th, 1913, by the Morton Women's Relief Corps. On Dec. 11th, Indiana's 97th birthday anniversary of being admitted to the Union, the big flag was raised for the first time.

Getting back to Mr. Dix's flag —it was used again on another historic occasion in Terre Haute, the day World War I was declared offically over. In the words of Mr. Dix: "Terre Haute went wild!" A big victory parade was organized and Mr Dix drove downtown to see it with his five-passenger Buick loaded with family and friends. Fortunately he was foresighted enough in all the excitment to take along his camera and managed to take a picture of his son Roland Dix and his friend "Pete" Van Horn carrying the Dix family flag at the head of the procession in the first line of march.

This old flag which has played such a big part in the first beginnings of Garfield High School has recently been presented to the School by Mr. Dix to be preserved along with other treasured keepsakes.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Gerstmeyer's First Paper Records Interesting Facts

T.H. History T.H. Trib-Star 4/3/66

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

As early as 1905, Terre Haute educators were becoming interested in vocational fraining. In September of that year, School Superintendent William H. Wiley publicly protested the vote of the School Board excluding Industrial Art from the course of instruction in our local schools.

On May 4, 1911, the General Assembly of Indiana approved an act to provide for an investigation of the needs for and methods of industrial and agricultural education. This was the origin of the Indiana Vocational Educational Law.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

We know that in 1922 the Boys' Vocational School was located at 705 Lafayette Ave. Hubert Fisher was the principal. Rose Polytechnic Institute was listed that same year as being located on the northwest corner of 13th and Locust in addition to facilities on the National Road at Stop 9. The changeover was in progress.

In the 1924 city directory the Boys' Vocational School was still listed at the Lafayette Ave. address, but Rose Poly was listed as "four miles east of the city."

In 1925, for the first time, Gerstmeyer Technical High School was listed at 13th and Locust. Hubert Fisher had resigned as principal "to enter the business world," and Guy Stantz was the new principal.

Anvil Found

Way out in Pinetop, Ariz., up in the beautiful White Mountains, a former student and early football player of Gerstmeyer treasures one of the few existing copies of "THE ANVIL," the school publication. He is Louis I. Coston Sr.—and my brother-in-law. His copy of THE ANVIL is Volume II, No. 1, dated October, 1923, and gives quite a bit of school news.

Horace Dunn's column—"Gone but not forgotten" mentions several faculty members: Mr. Beebee, auto-mechanics instructor; Mr. Dickinson; Mr. Feree; Mr. Fisher; Miss Foster; Mr. Palm; Mr. Hastings; Miss Lendi; Mr. Mayrose; Mr. Megenity, mathematics; Mr. O'Connor; Mr. Owen, print shop; Mr. Percy; Mr. Royer; Mr. G. T. True; Mr. Wood; Mrs. Wood; and Mr. Young.

Gerstmeyer's band was composed of 56 boys who devoted two evenings each week from 6 to 8 to practice. During the summer they practiced on campus and "gave pleasure to crowds which turned out to listen." The band also played at Rose and Hemingway parks. Mr. Stanton, band director, stated that uniforms were needed. He had four of the teachers to play in the school band also.

Those students listed on the honor roll were: Alpha Baker, Ralph Barkley, Walter Coyle, Van Buren Dunn, Carl Frey, Oren Grose, Glen Hill, Paul McIndoo, James Roberts, Albert Sanders, Herbert Smith and Finis Lambert.

Students receiving honorable mention were: Murel Davis, Howard Harvey, Albert Magee, Ivan Neidlinger, John O'Mara, Glenn Perkins, Harold Sewell, Rex Shannon, Luther Sharp, Larry Shearer, Harold Sudbrink and Wayne Summers.

Several employers of Gerstmeyer graduates had written letters about the boys they had hired. Those listed were: J. B. Sullivan of Terre Haute Battery Company; Wm. A. Engles of Engles Motor Company; T. H. I. & E. Traction Co.; Standard Wheel Works had hired Lawrence James two years earlier as a moulder; Wm. Worthington, working as a superintendent, averaged $7.50 per day in wages.

Cars Repaired

Under Shop News, John Britton reported 10 cars in for repairs in auto mechanics. Levear Overton reported that the Electric Shop was starting to make electro-magnets.

Kenneth Scott was reporting for Ye Old Print Shop for the second year. Larry Shearer reported that the Foundry had run two heats since school started. The first one was a brass heat in which 18 locker handles were cast.

The second one was an aluminum heat in which a lot of toasters and other castings were made. Harold Sewell reported that 15 students had enrolled for day work in the Pattern Shop and nine for night work.

The Machine Shop was represented by Edward Conley. The Blacksmith Shop was represented by Edward Pound.

Continued On Page 5, Col. 1.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Howard Harvey reported that the Wood Shop had made about 50 drawing boards and T-squares for students, plus filled orders from all the schools.

THE ANVIL thanked Guy Bowsher Jr. of the POST, Leonard P. Kincade and Ralph White of THE TRIBUNE, and Bob Nesbitt and Ned Bush of THE STAR for boosting the football team.

The picture of the football team shows Ray Adams, the first coach, on the top row, along with players Gibbons, Barkley, Godwin, Toth Storms, Pounds, Magee and Megenity, the manager.

Players Names

In the middle row are Hill, Voelker, Moss, Grose, Feller, Coston, and Shadley, the captain. I nthe bottom row are Young, Evans, O'Mara, Autora and Mayfield.

Gerstmeyer's first season in football was not a memorable one, at least as far as winning scores was concerned! Their very first game they lost to Paris, Ill., 48 to 0. They also lost to Clinton, 74 to 0; to Bicknell, 84 to 0, and to Jasonville, 53 to 0.

As is usual with school publications, they were partly financed by local merchants donating advertisements. The Wabash Bakery urged readers to buy WTH Bread.

H. Beatty, 1627 Locust, sold groceries, as did F. W. Hoff & Son. Ballard's was the place to buy typewriters at 659½ Wabash. Hurrah's Tiolet Specialties were manufactured by Harolene Toilet Co. at 22nd and Locust. Richmond's Hardware Store was at 2101 Locust, and Gus Kerber sold men's furnishings at 1602 N. 13th St.

Other advertisers were: Armstrong-Walker Lumber Co., Sterchi, at 4th and Wabash; Swiss Cleaners & Dyers, Beck Optical Co., at 710 Wabash, and Crafts Book Store at 673 Wabash.

In 1923 the J. S. Evans & Sons Bicycle Store was at 925 Wabash. The Sayre & Co. Bicycles was at 4th and Ohio.

Good Lunches

Geo. H. Scharf offered "good clean lunches" at 1001 N. 13th St. Geo. B. Skene's Pharmacy was on the northeast corner of 13th and Locust. N. Smith and L. S. Beebe owned the table supply house at the corner of 13th and Chestnut. Abe Isaac was a tailor at 801 N. 13th.

The Saenger Brothers were florists at 1211-1215 N. 9th. Dede Vollmuth & Co. were at 12th and Locust. Two more grocers were listed as I. Rassel at 7th and Poplar and C. W. Fuchs at 1604 N. 13th.

Bits of local history are scattered all over this country, in trunks, dresser drawers, safety-deposit boxes in banks all over the world, in scrapbooks, stuck in family Bibles, in bookcases, store rooms and attics.

During this Sesquicentennial Year let's hope more of this historically valuable material will come to light and be given (or loaned at least for copying) to the Historical Musem, 1411 S. 6th St.

Gerstmeyer

Dorothy J. Clark

State Normal Handbook Describes College in 1910

9-6-70 T.H. TRIB.-STAR

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Back in 1910, just 60 years ago, the Y.M.C.A. of Indiana State Normal School published and distributed free a small Student's Hand Book. The editor was S. Clinton Morrill, Class of 1910. Since this edition was Volume XVII, we would presume they had been printed each year since 1883. The main building of the Y.M.C.A. was located at 664 Ohio St. in 1910.

Opposite the calender page showing July. 1909, through December, 1910, was the official greeting from the Y.M.C.A. extending a hearty welcome to the new student and an invitation to participate in "the religion, moral, intellectual and physical life represented by their Christian Association."

In the foreward, the editor expressed his thanks to Harry Milholland, William T. Barbre, H. H. Stodhill, Taylor C. Parker and William H. Cain for helping to solicit advertising from local business and professional men. He urged the student body to patronize the advertisers.

Sixty years ago there were several class organizations. There were five debating clubs: the Daedalian, the Ciceronian and the Forum for men, and the Alethenai and the Philomathean for women. The Normal Band, organized in 1905 by Frank Thomas, furnished music at the baseball games and in the Decoration Day program under Herschel Rynerson's direction. The chorus, the only permanent musical organization of the school, under the direction of Miss Minturn, furnished music for daily chapel exercises, special entertainment and lectures and commencements.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

The Woman's League consisted of the following chapters: Alpha, Gamma Gamma, Mu Zeta, Llamarada, Mysotis, Omega, Candida, Athleta, Pi Zeta, Zeta Zeta, Beta, Kappa, Delta, Le Cajgjas and Psi Theta.

An organization exclusively for German students, the Der Deutsche Verein, was begun in 1906. An Oratorical and Debating League was organized to promote and regulate contests. In their first inter-state contest, I.S.N. met and defeated Illinois State Normal University. Their second success also came in 1909 when Miss Pauline Edington, representing I.S.N., won first place in a contest with State Normal College of Athens, Ohio.

Two pages were devoted to the new school song, first sung in the spring term, 1909, which was written by Maude McAninch, a student, and music by Music Department Head Miss Laura Minturn. Several pages were filled with the popular school yells.

The Normal School had two gymnasia, one for men, and one for women. The baths were free to all students. Under the management of Otto Schoeppel, five Tennis courts were kept in repair on North Sixth street.

Arrangements had been made to open a new athletic field about five blocks northwest of school, but until it was ready, the old grounds known as Parson's Field on South 17th Street were used.

Free Tuition

Included in the hand book were a listing of Terre Haute streets and a complete church directory. In 1910 tuition was free to residents of Indiana at Indiana State Normal which was supported by the state for the education of its public school teachers. W. W. Parsons was the Normal School president.

The advertising pages give much information about our city of 60 years ago. Photographers were H. E. Biel, 419½ Wabash, and Eppert & Son. Dentists were Dr. Reiss' New York Dental Parlors "over Josephs at 572½ Main for 10 years" and Dr. Walter G. Rice in the Terre Haute Trust Bldg. Physicians were Dr. James McCall, McKeen Bldg., 7th and Wabash, and Dr. Charles N. Combs, 128 South 6th.

Students were urged to buy books, new and used, at Orbiel Supply Co., with M. D. Orem, manager, and the Normal Book Store, 6th and Cherry. E. T. Hulman, 642 Wabash, offered music, instruments and Kodaks.

The barbers represented were C. Morgan, 6th and Locust; Oscar Toney, corner 4th and Mulberry, offered haircut, 15 cents, shaves 10 cents, egg shampoos, 15 cents, sea foam, 10 cents and massage, 15 cents; H. F. Schnell, 102 South 7th; O. E. Cusick, manager, New Central Barber Shop, 17 So. 6th; and Louis Tuemler, proprietor, Filbeck Barber Shop, 5th and Cherry streets.

Students could have their shoes repaired at James Michael's shop, 201 North 4th, and at A. Kerber's shop, 105 North 4th. Prices were the same at both shops, 50 cents for men's half-soles, 40 cents for ladies'.

Laundry and cleaning has always been a problem for students. Those who advertised in this Hand Book were: Classick, 651 North 6th; Columbian Laundry, whose college agent was W. H. Cain; Terre Haute Laundering & Dyeing Co., 308-310 Cherry, Ermisch, 106 North 7th.

College students are universally hungry, so important advertisements were those of the Great Northern Cafe, run by Smith & Williams, who offered "regular meals for 25 cents"; and Cross Dairy Lunch, at 25 North 6th street.

Candy, ice cream and other goodies could be bought at the Big Four Pharmacy, "the store with the orange front" at 6th and the Big Four Railroad; Geo. S. Ellis' drugstore, 4th and Chestnut; Wm. Schonefeld's, 7th and Big Four; Buntin's Drug Store, 600 Wabash, "two blocks south of Normal with 39 years experience"; Sage's at 425 Wabash; Makely & Harkness, 406 Wabash; and Furnace Ice Cream, 540 No. 7th.

New clothing could be purchased at Shatsky Bros., 320-322 Wabash, and from Ed Sparks, 813 Wabash, leading tailor.

Jos. Gfroerer and John C. Schneider of the Terre Haute Printing Company, 25 South 5th street, also subscribed to the Hand Book.

The Morge Delivery Co., 534-536 North 9th Street had an agreement to handle student's trunks and baggage. Most students in those days came by train and needed help with their belongings. Parents didn't haul them and their "traps" in the family automobille in 1910.

One of the school yells expresses the students sentiments so well:

"When we first came to the Normal
Freshman we as green as grass
Now as grave and reverend seniors
Smile we over the verdant past
Chorus: Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lay
Some will teach in Indianapolis
Some in Terre Haute or Rome
Some in Greenland's Icy mountains
More perhaps will stay at Home."

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Notes from the 'Normal School' 1909 handbook

Historically Speaking

By Dorothy Clark

Ts SEP 23 1979

Seventy years ago, Otto Schoeppel, Class of 1909, was the editor of the Students' Hand-Book, Volume XVI, of Indiana State Normal School (now Indiana State University).

The tiny, leather-bound books were presented to the students by the YMCA of ISNS. The school calendar began Sept. 25, 1908 with entrance examinations and classification of old students, and classes started at 8 a.m. the following Monday.

Thanksgiving vacation was two days only, and term exams were held Dec. 17-18. The winter term began Jan. 5, with term exams March 25-26.

The spring term began April 5, with finals June 21-22, and commencement June 24. The summer term ran from June 28 to August 6. And remember, tuition was free.

Publication of this Hand-Book was made possible by local merchants with advertisements meant to catch the students' eyes. Morge Delivery Company, 24 N. Ninth St., hauled students' baggage and trunks.

Offering to take care of health problems were Dr. James McCall, Room 6, McKeen Block, Seventh and Wabash, a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, and two dentists, Dr. R. W. Van Valzah, in the Swope Block, corner of Seventh and Ohio, and Dr. Walter G. Rice, located in the Terre Haute Trust Building, Seventh and Wabash.

Oskar Duenweg taught dancing at 715½ Wabash Ave. And, if students wore their shoes out dancing (or walking to class) they could get them half-soled by A. Kerber, 105 N. Fourth St., 50 cents for men's and 40 cents for women's.

E. T. Hulman, 642 Wabash Ave., sold musical instruments, Kodaks and college posters. E. L. Godecke, 24 S. Fourth St., sold books and stationery supplies, as did Isaac Craft, 672 Wabash Ave. The Normal Book Store was located at the corner of Sixth and Cherry.

Loris Julian was the Normal agent for the Terre Haute Laundry & Dyeing Company, 308-310 Cherry St. Ed E. Lawrence was president. By paying one dollar per month, members of the Terre Haute Pressing Club, 703 Ohio St., could get all their pressing and shoe shines taken care of. Ray B. Malo, agent, was assisted by G. W. Rowe, Normal agent.

The students' sweet tooth could be taken care of by Furnas Ice Cream, made at 534-536 N. Ninth St. Druggists advertising in the Hand-Book were William Schonefeld, Seventh & Big Four, George S. Ellis, Fourth and Chestnut, and The Big Four Pharmacy, Sixth and the Big Four.

On the subject of refreshment and sustenance, the Cross Dairy Lunch, 25 N. Sixth St., offered a commutation ticket worth $3 for $2.50. The Sullivan Hotel, 202 S. Fourth St., offered a $3 meal ticket good for 21 meals. According to the manager, A. G. Barber, these were "Meals Served as Mothers Serves."

The Home Furniture and Carpet Company, 416-18 Main St., paid for a full page ad. Officers of the firm were W. E. Eppert, president and treasurer; C. W. Nagel, vice president, and C. H. McCall, secretary and manager.

Eppert & Son were also photographers, along with Martin, who offered "post cards, portraits, penny pictures, amateur finishing and blue prints"' and H. T. Biel, 419½ Wabash. L. D. Smith, a dealer in sporting goods at 673 Wabash Ave., advertised Websters' Studio, 671½ Wabash, for photos.

Barber shops vied for the trade of the young college men. The Great Northern Barber Shop, J. Vernon Brewer, proprietor, was located opposite the Big Four Station. The Filbeck Barber Shop and Bath Rooms, Fifth and Cherry, were under the direction of Louis Tuemler, proprietor.

The Fern Barber Shop, 27 N. Sixth St., offered the "Normal Boys scientific face massaging, both electric and hand; wrinkles, blackheads and pimples removed. We sell Antiseptic Face Lotion that keeps the face from hurting or getting sore after shaving. Also is pleasant for your girl, as its sweet odor is retained in the skin. E. W. M.'s Hair Tonic will cure dandruff and falling hair ....e ten cents an application or 50 cents a bottle."

The train schedules were given for the Vandalia-Pennsylvania and the Peoria and Michigan Divisions; the Evansville & Terre Haute; the Evansville & Indianapolis; the Frisco System-C&EI; the Southern Indiana Railway and the Big Four Railway. There were 81 trains in and out of Terre Haute, and 43 of these were daily trains.

The church directory listed 27 different churches. All 151 of the fire alarm boxes in the city were given also.

The cabinet officers of the YMCA at ISNS were listed. They were John B. Northcott, general secretary; George W. Rowe, president; Marshall Byrne, vice president; Grover Troth and J. A. Wood, secretary; W. Kamman, treasurer; Sam Hildebrand, Bible Study; Louis Julian, employment; George Chenoweth, chairman social committee, and the book exchange was operated by Byrne and Julian.

The YMCA City Association, located at 6½ and Ohio, was open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. J. Smith Talley, was the president; H. E. Dodge,genera secretary, and M. H. Markle, physical director.

Of interest to women students was the YWCA of ISNS, located at 414 N. Sixth St. Organized in 1365, the Association House accommodated 27 girls with rooms and 60 girls with board.

The 1909 officers were Miss Grace Rust, president; Miss Susie Jacques, vice president; Miss Iva Ferree, secretary; Miss Nelle Harper,

Vigo County Public Library

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

treasurer, and Miss Mabel Lovett, general secretary.

No college handbook would be complete without some school songs and yells. One such song could very well be set to present day country music and become an overnight hit:

We're going to skip Normal tomorrow,
We're going to skip Normal tomorrow,
We're going to skip Normal tomorrow,
And we'll never come back anymore.

Refrain:

It's all on account of somebody,
It's all on account of somebody,
It's all on account of somebody,
And we'll never come back anymore.

Two other verses carry the message "We're going to sell rat traps in Iceland, etc." and "We're going to sell peanuts in Egypt, etc."

School yells in 1909 were very different than they are in 1979. One goes like this: "Wah! Hoo! Wah! N!
Rip! Zip! Gezen!
I yell, I yell for I.S.N.
Wah! Hoo! Wah! N!" Another is:
"Humpty Dumpty, Hoopty Den,
What's the matter with I.S.N.?
ckety! Rickety! Rickety! Right!
.N. is out of Sight."

Four other yells include Blest Nervana, Old Yale Blue, the Railroad yell, and one with lots of ISNS rah, rahs!

Thought for today: When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property — Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826).

from their work and commun... AP Newsfeatures

Clark, Dorothy

TS AUG 27 1972

Domestic Arts Taught At Former Girls School

Community Affairs File

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

In 1915 the Terre Haute Board of Education purchased from Demas Deming a large brick double house on the northeast corner of Poplar and Center streets. The second floor of the north side was used by the art department of Wiley High School. The two front rooms were used by the clothing department of Wiley. The remaining rooms were not used until February, 1916, when the Girls' Vocational School was established upon the recommendation of C. J. Waits, superintendent of schools, and Herbert Briggs, director of Vocational Education. Miss Clara E. Locke, head of the Foods Department of Garfield High School, was chosen to take charge of the new school at 660 Poplar.

Operated under the provisions of the Indiana State Vocational Education Law of 1913, this Girls' Vocational School provided training for girls and women who wished to learn dressmaking or millinery as a trade or who wished to learn homemaking. Women were just beginning to wake up to the fact that homemaking required training the same as any other profession.

The new school offered a general two-year course in homemaking; a one-year course in dressmaking, millinery or cooking for those who wished to enter trades; and part-time classes for those who were not able to attend daily. The school was open to graduates of the eighth grade, all girls over 14 years of age who had finished the seventh grade, and women.

The sewing tables and laboratory tables for the new school were made by the Boys' Vocational School which had been established in September, 1913.

The living room, dining room and kitchen on the south side of the building were furnished as they would be in a regular home. The other rooms were equipped as foods and clothing laboratories.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

Mona Gadberry was selected to teach academic work; Carolyn M. Licht, millinery; and Mrs. Clara B. Graul, dressmaking. The latter two teachers had had experience in trade work and were well qualified to train others.

Because of little publicity, there were only two girls, Helen Shaw and Doris Garderwine, enrolled for all-day work when the first classes were held in March, 1916. However, there were fifty enrolled in part-time classes.

The next fall, 1916, 25 all-day pupils and 150 women enrolled. Miss Gadberry returned to the grades, and Miss Nadine Reed, a trained home economics teacher, took her place. Miss Rosa B. Griffith, art supervisor, taught dress design to dressmaking students. In Janurary, twenty new girls entered, a total of 45 for the year.

In September, 1917, a new commercial department was added. Miss Jessie E. Pickett, a graduate of Brown's Business College was selected to teach shorthand and typewriting. These subjects were part of a new course called Home Making Commercial Course. Half the school day was occupied with English, Civics and commer-

Continued On Page 9, Col. 1.

Community Affairs File
Vigo County Public Library

Dorothy Clark

Continued From Page 4.

cial subjects, and home economics was taught the other half. Miss Pauline C. Bernheimer taught one class a day in English. Miss Marguerite Debs taught a class in Foods.

During 1917-1918 some 53 pupils were enrolled in all-day classes. The part-time classes and night classes continued to grow and Mrs. Graul and Miss Licht were busy day and night. Miss Bernheimer became a regular member of the faculty, and during the year 8[illegible] all-day pupils were enrolled. In June Miss Reed was married, and Miss Lucille Armstrong was appointed to take her place.

Enrollment during the next year was so large that Miss Beulah Trent was appointed to teach typing, Mr. H. V. Stark to teach bookkeeping which Miss Locke had taught in addition to her home economics classes. Mr. C. E. Caldwell succeeded Mr. Stark the second semester.

Enrollment of all-day pu-

Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

pils during 1920-1921 was so large, 179, that two faculty members were added. Mrs. Ida Post the first semester succeeded by Miss Martha Williams; and Miss Tressia Vandivier, home economics, in January. Mr. Dayle Coyle succeeded Mr. Caldwell.

More room was also needed so the dressmaking andbookso the dressmaking and bookkeeping classes under Mrs. Graul and Mr. Coyle were transferred to the Rose School at Third and Oak streets which was not being used.

In May, 1921, the building was so badly damaged by fire that no classes could be held there. Only two school days were lost, however, as classes were held at Ross School and in some vacant rooms at Hulman School, 7th and Swan streets.

Since Wiley High School needed more room, the Board of Education decided that the building at 660 Poplar should be remodelled and used as Wiley Annex. The Girls' Vocational School was transferred to Hulman School with dressmaking and bookkeeping classes still held in the Ross building. The following fall all classes were held in Hulman School.

Miss Bessie Kerber succeeded Mr. Coyle as bookkeeping teacher. Mrs. Paulina James succeeded Miss Trent who resigned in October. During 1921-1922 there were 188 all-day pupils.

In September, 1922, Miss Gertrude Walsh joined the faculty as English teacher. During the second semester Miss Armstrong was married and Miss Doris Showalter was appointed in her place. Enrollment reached 215.

Again Wiley needed more room so the Girls' Vocational School had to move once more this time to the old Sheridan School building at 12th and Chestnut streets. In the fall of 1923, school opened in that remodelled building. There were a few faculty changess. Miss Lillinn Hale replaced Miss Williams who was ill. Miss Lucille Marmor replaced Miss Vandivier. Miss Alice Moudy taught art each afternoon. Enrollment stood at 208. In the fall of 1924 Miss Marvyl England succeeded Miss Moudy.

The Board of Education decided to unite the Boys' and Girl's vocational schools into one large technical school. The boys had already been moved to the buildings at 13th and Locust streets which had been purchase from Rose Polytechnic Institute, but there was so much remodeling to be done that the 219 girls were not moved until January, 1925.

Guy Stamtz, principal of boys' school, became principal of the new school called Gerstmeyer Technical High School. Miss Clara Locke, principal of Girls' School, became assistant principal.

Next week I'll continue the history of the Girls' Vocational School and include the list of graduates from those early years of 1916 through 1925 . . .

SEP 3 1972

Vocational School Grows As More Young Girls Enroll

Community Affairs File

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Last week's column told the details of how vocational education was begun in Terre Haute for girls and women. It grew from two pupils in 1916 to over 200 in 1925 in addition to all those hundreds of young girls and women who enrolled in part-time and night classes to learn a trade or better their position in the working world.

Graduates of early days were: 1918—Lucy Carson and Hazel Duzenberry.

1919—Ella Badgley, Ettie Deal, Inga Gage, Emma Hedge, Marjorie Hensley, Elizabeth Kelly, Freda Klamt, Margaret Lentz, Thelma Pennington, Marguerite Rood, Lena Shaw, Katharine Shea and Mary Zeabart.

1920—Augusta Bissiaux, Lorina Colvin, Geraldine Cramer, Frances Kupferer, Frances Leusing, Franciska Mueller, Bonnie M. VanWinkle and Mary Young.

1921—Mary Chess, Thelma Goodwin, Madonna Hills, Anna O'Leary, Wilhelmina Wickhorst and Clara Wilhelm.

1922—Bella Bogard, Genevieve Brown, Margaret Hagerty, Florence Kreke, Alice LaHue, Helen Leusing, Ethel Maddox, Evelyn McAllister, Lois Miller, Opal Myers, Uldine Pearson, Nellie Russell, Frances Stephens and Doris Stitzel.

1923 — Elizabeth Beckman, Katherine Ennen, Ursula Glenn, Mary Griffin, Helen Handy, Norma Hayward, Hazel Hendry, Ida Virginia Huberti, Ellen Kapps, Anna Cecelia Kazak, Veronica M. Kelty, Grace Elva McBride, Anna McKinley, Lois Miller, Florence Pine, Mildred Robison and Wanetta Scott.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

1924 — Margaret Ashworth, Frieda Aulen, Lois Bledsoe, Thelma Bailey, Marjorie Boelson, Anna Mae Bonnett, Frieda Clark, Lena Davenport, Mildred Joyner, Dorothy Kearney, Alberta Klenert, Helen Leachman, Ethel McBride, Marie Thoms and Margaret Tryon.

1925 — Frieda Davis, Alba French, Dorothy Imhoff, Anna Kochis, Margaret Kuykendall, Grace Smith, Isabel Stortz, Mary Vargo and Iris Weber.

In January, 1925, the Girls' Vocational School became a part of Gerstmeyer Technical High School. The two-year courses, homemaking - Commercial, homemaking - dressing, and homemaking - millinery, as organized under the provisions of Indiana State Vocational Law and Smith-Hughes Law were continued. In these courses the girls were required to spend four hours each day in home economics. Girls on the regular high school courses were permitted to select any subject offered.

All the courses had a twofold purpose—to train the girls as a potential homemaker and to give her a means of earning a living in dressmaking or assist in a millinery shop.

One hundred and twenty-five of the 145 girls registered entered Gerstmeyer in January. Seventy-four new girls enrolled, making a total

Continued On Page 7, Col. 1.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Ts SEP 3 1972

Dorothy Clark

Continued From Page 4.

of 199 in the new school. Only seven of these were on the four-year high school course. The faculty included Misses Bernheimer, Showalter, Marmor, Licht, Locke and Sheets.

In September, 1925, Miss Mary Paige became a member of the home economics department. She was in charge of the newly opened cafeteria and taught one class in foods.

Miss Bernheimer took leave of absence to attend Columbia University, and Miss Tressia vandivier who had just received her M.S. degree from Columbia returned to take her classes.

Miss Laatz of the physical education department taught hygiene during 1926-1927. During this time, Miss Locke taught vocational civics. Household chemistry, taught by Mr. Osborne, was substituted for home [illegible].

During 1928-1929 there were several faculty changes. Miss Mary Paige was married in June to Grover Roll, head of the math department. During Christmas vacation, Miss Showalter was married to William Fleming and moved to Minneapolis. Miss Vandevier became manager of the cafeteria. Miss Dorothy Martin finished Miss Showalter's work. Miss Lois Brown, a senior at Indiana State Normal taught two classes.

When school opened in September, 1929, there were more changes. Miss Vandivier had married Edmund Tetzel in June. Miss Marmor was on leave of absence traveling in Europe. Miss Brown became the manager of the cafeteria, Miss Hixon substituted for Miss Marmor, Miss Shipley took Miss Showalter's place and Miss Carrie Hineline headed the newly-formed junior vocational girl's department. She then resigned to go to Michigan to teach and Mrs. Moore took her place. Miss Brown married in June and Miss Shipley became manager of the careteria. Mrs. Roth took Miss Marmor's place who was still traveling and studying abroad.

In 1930, courses in dressmaking and millinery were dropped, and a general course in home economics was substituted. Miss Bernheimer returned only to marry Nestor Lazarus of St. Louis. Miss Crosson replaced Mrs. Moore.

From 1925 to [illegible] was interesting to note the increase in the number of girls on the four-year course as compared to the decrease in course.

Before Gerstmeyer Technical High School was opened the majority of the boys and girls of Terre Haute dropped out of school before they graduated from high school. More than 50 per cent of those who graduated from high school did not go to college. It was obvious that those that did not go to college should be given training to help fit them into the economic world in such a way that they might better earn a living.

To the dismay of some of the girls of those early days, school did not consist of merely learning to cook for a prospective bridegroom. They learned to can food, how to serve luncheons to ten people, figuring the cost, cooking and serving problems, etc.

The girls were trained to express themselves in correct English, and to write English well. They were taught the basics of home nursing, first aid and emergencies.

In sewing the girls made aprons, undergarments, nightgowns or pajamas, middy suits, childs' princess slips, childs' gingham dresses, man's cotton shirt, gingham school dress, summer dress, made-over wool or silk dress, and were taught darning and patching.

In the afternoon classes for the women they worked out the adjusting of a new lining to an old coat, the planning and making of dresses for children, the care of clothes and the measurements of patterns so that one pattern might take the place of four or five patterns.

Old Ledger Book Tells Of Otter Creek School

Schools History Otter Creek

Community Affairs File

MAR 2 1975

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

An old ledger book was given to the Museum library of the Vigo County Historical Society which was used to record the minutes of the meetings of the school trustees of Otter Creek Township. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Ruszler, long-time residents of that township, the ledger is inscribed "District Clerk's Book of District No. 2, Township No. 13, north of Range 9 west . . . Bought July 14, 1846 . . . Price 50 cents."

However, the first entries in the book are dated March 5, 1846. The first meeting of the trustees, David Denny, John Denny and Pleasant Durham, was held on that date "at the house of W. H. Johnson." At this meeting, "they ordered that the township clerk should order that the township treasurer should pay over to them their part of the school funds coming to the School District No. 2 of the March term of 1846."

On March 21, the Trustees advertised for a meeting of the trustees and interested persons to be held at the house of David Denny "for the purpose of taxing the district for the building of a school house."

At the April 4 meeting of the voters of the district called by the district clerk, it was voted to accept the lot of ground offered by William Denny "situated in the northeast corner of Section 25 as the site for the school house, and on vote taken the same was carried by five yeas and no nays."

DOROTHY CLARK

It was also resolved that a tax should be levied for the building of the school house; that a brick house 22 by 26 feet should be built; that 25 cents on each one hundred dollars should be levied as a tax, and that William Denny agreed to take six dollars for the school house site "it to contain one quarter of an acre of ground." The five men, William Denny, John Denny, David Denny, Jesse Right and Pleasant Durham, all voted yea as the trustees of Congressional Township No. 13.

By the next February, 1847, the school trustees had received from the township treasurer the sum of $68.82 with which they had bought the ground and contracted for the erection of the new school house. There had been no school available in the district for the past six months.

A list of the children in the district was taken according to law, and it was found that there were 39 males and 39 females. A need for a school was shown by the spelling of "Mails" and "Femails," but in 1849 the list consisted of 18 Mails and 21 Females, and in 1850, 23 Males and 26 Females, so the good work of the school was clearly demonstrated in the spelling.

In September, 1850, the meeting was held at John Denny's home, and those serving as trustees were Samuel Hagerson, Jesse Right, Pleasant Durham, John and David Denny, and newly elected Harvey Evans.

Harvey Evans was the treasurer of Otter Creek Township in 1854. His records indicated that the Otter Creek bridge (the one that crosses Lafayette Road north of North Terre Haute) needed frequent repairs. At that time it was a wooden covered bridge.

Those who were paid for their work were A. M. Bell (plus seven dollars for his services as road supervisor); Nathan Balding, a trustee, $260.00; Joseph Mulligan; C. S. Tuttle, and Anthony M. Ostrander, another trustee.

William H. Johnson was reimbursed for his repair work on the Spring Creek bridge.

In 1855 the county treasurer turned over monies to the Otter Creek Township treasurer to repair the covered bridge at Markle's Mill over Otter Creek and the bridge at Orcal's crossing.

A second ledger book presented to the Museum library contained the records of a sawmill located in Otter Creek Township owned by Mr. Ruszler's family from 1896 to 1905. By figuring the type and amount of lumber used it would be possible to figure out when certain houses were built in that area.

Harvey Evans was the son

Continued On Page 5, Col. 1.

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

REFERENCE DO NOT CIRCULATE

over

Dorothy Clark

TS MAR 2 1975

Continued From Page Four.

of Joseph Evans, born in 1790 in Virginia. Joseph Evans went to Kentucky in an early day, then to Orange county, Indiana, where he was among the first settlers, and then to Knox county before moving to Vigo county in 1818. He located in Otter Creek township, and spent his life in hard labor preparing a home for his family. He died in 1854.

Harvey Evans was born in Knox county in 1817 and came to Vigo county with his parents one year later. In 1844 he married Miss Eliza Wilson, daughter of John and Jane Wilson, and they had four children, two of whom lived to maturity, Mary A., wife of W. I. Riteer, and Everett W. Evans. Two sons, James R. and Walter G., were deceased before 1890.

The old Lafayette and Terre Haute wagon and pack horse road, which was one of the first opened in western Indiana, passed through the township from north to south in a direct line. This became what is now old U.S. Highway 41. Along this road many of the early settlements were made.

Among the first, and possibly the very first, settlers of Otter Creek township were the Baldings from New York, and Jacob and David Lyon from Ohio. These men opened farms in 1816 when the area was still part of Knox county, and a year later part of Sullivan county before becoming Vigo county in 1818.

In 1817 Joseph Evans built his log cabin in the eastern part of the township. As early as 1816 or 1817, Mr. Briggs was the first settler in the southeastern part of the township. In 1819 William Watkins settled at Markle's Mill on Sec. 36.

Gershom Tuttle came as early as 1818. William Denny, David Lyon, A. M. Ostrander, William Johnson, Thomas White, Anthony Creal, Isaac and Jacob Balding, and Abraham Markle were prominent among the early settlers.

To MAR 1 1 1979 Schools (Ind) Community Affairs File

Dorothy Clark
Ind. Counties - Washington

Memories of an old one-room school

By DOROTHY J. CLARK
Tribune-Star Writer

Local resident Bob Frederick, 2621 Crawford St., shared his experience recently of visiting the one-room school he and his younger brother, Worth Frederick (now an engineer in California), attended back in the 1940s.

The old Phillips School in Washington County, near Salem, Ind., stands weathered and abandoned today. The one big room is empty except for some odds and ends of farm machinery.

For 90 years, 1858 to 1948, Phillips was alive with voices and laughter. Classes of 20 to 35 children in grades one through eight met for 2½ months through the winter.

Legend has it that the Phillips School was built to replace a log school that stood nearby. John Phillips, for whom the school is named, gave Washington Township $100 and one acre of land for the building. It was built by parents during the summer of 1858, making it possible for their children to attend school that fall.

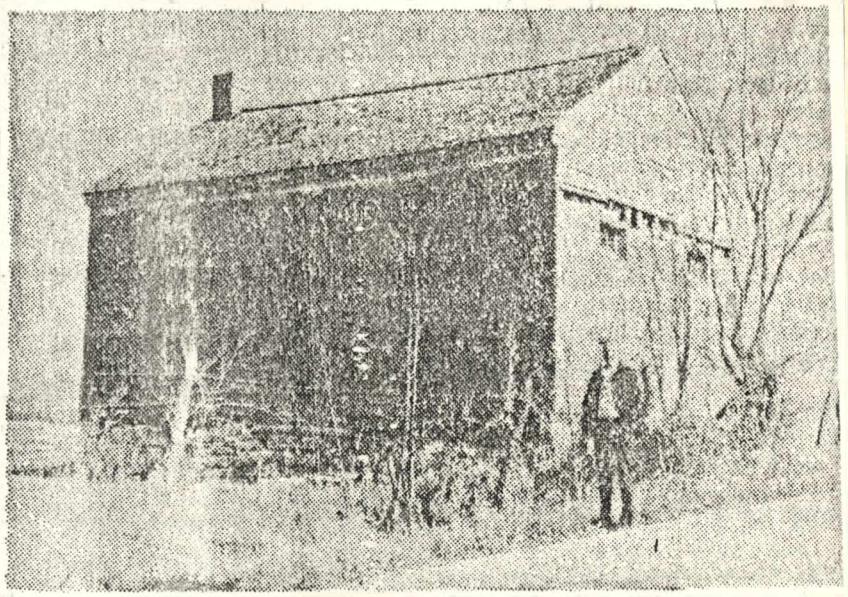
There were no teacher contracts to sign. Phillips' first teacher, William Hinkle, received $1.80 a day, take it or leave it. He was administrator, principal, teacher and janitor all rolled into one.

Lulie Davis, who still lives in Salem, was the last to teach there. She remembers how hard it was to keep warm during the winter of 1947-48. When a little girl on the far side of the room raised her hand and complained of freezing, Miss Davis noticed the floor had parted and the icy wind was blowing in so hard it ruffled the child's dress.

During World War II, time and money for school repairs were scarce. The roof began to leak. The building had no electric lights, as school was in session from sun up to sun down. It didn't have a well either, and the boys took turns hauling water from nearby farms or the spring across the road. There was no cloak room, just a shelf for dinner baskets and nails for coats.

During the war years there was no money for buying a new script for the Christmas pageant, and the families with several children in school heard the same Christmas play three or four years in a row.

With all its shortcomings, Phillips School is remembered fondly by three generations of students who attend a yearly reunion. This year Mr. Frederick took several photos (see accompanying photo) and was saddened to see how fast the old building is deteriorating. Whether or not the community decides to restore the historic structure remains to be seen.



Another Hoosier school house shows its age

Bob Frederick, Terre Haute resident since 1963, stands in front of the old Phillips School in Washington County, Ind., which he attended as a boy. The 121-year-old schoolhouse was closed in 1948, and has been steadily deteriorating since that time. If steps aren't taken soon, the historic structure will have gone past the point of restoration.

Community Affairs File
REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
Vigo County Public Library

Historically speaking

Churches (T.H)

Saga of St. Bonaventure's College

T s JUN 1 3 1982

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

In 1872 the Franciscan Fathers were established in Terre Haute with the privilege of the use of the St. Joseph Church. The Reverend John B. Chasse had been pastor from 1866 to 1872, and was appointed as chaplain at St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

When approached by the Bishop about opening a school for boys, preferrably of high school or college rank, the location which seemed best to the Fathers was the adjoining building to St. Vincent's Academy conducted by the Sisters of Providence.

The grade school and high school were both overcrowded and expansion seemed desirable. The possibility of acquiring the Griswold property on Fifth Street, five blocks south of St. Joseph church and extending the entire length of the long block between Crawford and Deming streets, was suggested as a real estate bargain.

Both ardent Catholics, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Griswold offered the imposing mansion with its carefully landscaped grounds to the Sisters, preferring to lower the price if necessary. In April, 1872, the Sisters sold the old St. Vincent's to the Franciscans and purchased the Griswold property for $25,000.

The Franciscan Fathers made extensive alterations and additions to the original academy and renamed it "St. Bonaventure's College."

Things were not so favorable for the new St. Joseph's School, however. The mansion itself made a satisfactory convent and high school, but the other outbuildings on the property formerly used as stables, hay loft, carriage house and coachmen's quarters had to be extensively remodeled. It was necessary to cut new doors and windows, build connecting stairways, new partitions. Following the remodeling new plaster and paint were needed and school furnishings purchased for the new St. Joseph Grade School.

St. Joseph High School with music and art departments would be housed in the original Griswold mansion. Some parents disliked sending their children to school in "Griswold's stables" and enrollment dropped. The school struggled on.

The Franciscan Fathers soon realized there were not enough Catholics in Terre Haute to support a school exclusively for boys, particularly of high school and college level. Their superiors could not furnish the necessary faculty. In 1873 the Sisters were requested to teach boys up to the age of 13 as well as the girls.

Rainy and wintry weather made the long double trip back and forth from church to Griswold place a definite hardship. In spite of reduced faculty and steadily diminishing enrollment, the Franciscan Fathers carried on the work of St. Bonaventure's for four years. When they closed the school in 1876, they offered to resell the property to the Sisters of Providence. They, in turn, needed to sell the Griswold property before they could buy.

The Griswold property was sold at a loss of $11,250 to W.E. Shryer

Vigo County Public Library
REFERENCE DO NOT CIRCULATE
Community Affairs File

St. Joseph's Church . . . 1982

for $15,000 and a deed to his house. The transaction was completed Sept. 27, 1876. The former lifestyle of St. Joseph's was resumed that year in the new St. Joseph's Academy, as it was generally called. Peace was restored to the indignant parents. The parochial school flourished until 1939 to give way before other modern changes.

During the first seven years of its existence (1840-47), St. Mary-of-the-Woods had not owned a square inch of land holdings. By 1872, the Sisters of Providence were surprised to find they had far surpassed their limitations. An amendment to the charter was passed by the Indiana Legislature increasing the power of ownership to $300,000.

Clark, Dorothy
Community Affairs File

Historically speaking

Rose-Hulman
Valley T s SEP 5 1982

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Inside the cornerstone

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

The custom of laying cornerstones is an ancient one. The various articles stored away in the sealed boxes for posterity were planned to be a way of linking generations and told of the times in which the people lived.

In September, 1875, the cornerstone was laid with all possible ceremony for the new Rose Polytechnical Institute located at the northwest corner of 13th and Locust streets. The beautiful building cost $100,000 and was further endowed by Chauncey Rose for $50,000.

After the engineering school was moved east of the city to its present location on U.S. 41, the building was used first as a boy's technical training school in 1924, and became an accredited city high school in 1925. It was renamed Gerstmeyer High School, commonly called "Tech."

The day of the ceremony was fair and warm, and a large crowd turned out to witness the cornerstone laying 107 years ago. The procession formed at Seventh and Wabash, under the direction of J. W. Haley, grand marshal, assisted by Samuel D. Cliff and Thomas C. Lawes.

Heading the parade was Toute's Band, followed by marching groups from the Ancient Order of United Workingmen, the Order of American Mechanics, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad workmen, the men from the iron furnaces and rolling mills, many citizens on foot, the Fire Department, the members of the Common Council riding in carriages, the Court Commissioners, and other officials in carriages, and many prominent citizens in their carriages.

The procession moved north on Seventh Street to Chestnut Street, east on Chestnut to 13th, north on 13th to the new building site. On the speaker's stand were many of the senior citizens of Terre Haute, among them the founder of R.P.I., Chauncey Rose.

General Cruft, as president of the day, called the assembly to order. The Rev. E. F. Howe gave the prayer, and the choir sang.

The architect then announced that the stone was ready to be placed in position and asked if the workmen should proceed. The box to be placed inside the cornerstone was passed to him with the special instruments to lay the stone.

General Cruft then introduced Colonel W. K. Edwards who delivered an address. W. A. Jones of Indiana State Normal School then read the list of all the items placed in the copper box, 12x8x8 inches in size. How it was possible to cram so much in such a small box was yet another miracle.

Included were the latest issues of all the Terre Haute newspapers in 1875 — the Express, Journal, Gazette, Saturday Evening Mail, Indiana Post and the Banner (both German) and the Wabash Express dated April 17, 1865 and printed in mourning for the death of Lincoln.

Also included was a portrait of Chauncey Rose, a line engraving done by Lescur of Paris of Colonel Francis Vigo, and an elevation drawing of R.P.I.

As was the custom, a copy of the articles of association of R.P.I., and a list of the officers of the federal, state, county and city governments, along with an 1874 map of Terre Haute were placed in the box.

A volume containing the 1871 charter and ordinances of the city, an 1874-75 city directory, the fifth annual report of the Ladies Aid Society dated 1874, the 11th annual report of the city's public schools, and the 1873 description of property and tariff of rates adopted by the local board of Terre Haute underwriters were included.

Also placed in the box was an 1870 pamphlet describing the advantages of Terre Haute as a point for the manufacture of iron. All local educational centers were well represented with the 1875 prospectus and catalog for St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, the catalog for St. Bonaventure's Lyceum and St. Joseph's Academy, the 1874-75 annual report of Indiana University, the fifth annual report for I.S.N.S., the 41st annual catalog of Wabash College, the annual register of Indiana Asbury University, the 43rd annual of Hanover College, one of Purdue University, Northwestern Christian University, Renesslaer Polytechnic Institute, and the seventh annual catalog of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Also placed in the box was the 1875 copy of the Indiana Schools Journal along with the 1873 school law of Indiana, its 1875 supplement, and the 22nd report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

There was still room for coins — 1831 half-cent piece, 1795 cent, 1865 two-cent, and an assortment of cent pieces from 1795 to 1875, all of copper. There were five, three and one-cent nickel coins. The silver coins included 1872 and 1873 dollars, 1873 quarter-dollar, new 1875 twenty-cent pieces, 1873 dime and an 1873 half-dime. An 1852 one dollar gold piece and a brass token depicting Winfield Scott and the War of 1812 were dropped in the box.

Paper currency was included also — a one-dollar note from the First National Bank of Terre Haute, the National State Bank of Terre Haute, U.S. legal tender and as curiosities, 1858 Watson & Shannon note and 1873 city script. Also placed in the box were U.S. fractional currency notes of 50, 25, 15 and 10-cent denominations, 1863 Watson & Shannon 25-cent script, and 12 shillings of Continental currency dated 1776 of New Jersey.

Postage stamps were placed in the box. There was a three-cent stamped envelope, one-cent postal card, and adhesive stamps of one, two, three, six, seven, 10, 24 and 30 cent denominations. Also included were U.S. Revenue stamps of five, 10, 25 and 50 cent denominations.

Already full to the brim, more unusual items were dropped in — a piece of the charter oak of Hartford Conn., specimens of the printing of the time, a list of the articles in the box to help identify them, and the business cards of the architect, contractor, builders and all those who helped construct the edifice.

Following another number by the choir, the Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs delivered an oration which completed the program.

The last year Rose Poly occupied the building was in 1921, and the Class of '22 was the last to graduate in the fall of that year. When R.P.I moved to its present location, the cornerstone was removed, the copper box removed, and the huge stone with the R.P.I. inscription was turned around before being replaced at the southeast corner of the building. The copper box was placed in the cornerstone of the new building and remains there, full of valuable mementoes for future historians.

Vigo County Public Library

Community Affairs File

Lunch buckets lined shelves at Rogers School

T s AUG 2 8 1983

Historically speaking

By Dorothy J. Clark

The 1874 Vigo County Atlas shows that Samuel Milligan owned the land near the southwest corner of Fruitridge and Maple Avenues. This would explain why Harrison Township School No. 5 was first called the Milligan School.

Sometime after that date, the school house was moved about three-fourths of a mile farther north and was called the Rogers School. This location later became the Terre Haute Ordinance Depot, then the Tumpane Company, and now the Fort Harrison Industrial Park.

The little red school house was described as a two-room brick structure with a belfry. The entrance hall stretched across the entire front of the building, and was used as a cloak room. Here rows of hooks served for hanging up outdoor clothing. Shelves held dinner buckets. Modern lockers and cafeterias were still far in the future.

A high board fence went around the back and sides of the school property, with a white picket fence and hitching rack across the front. Instead of a gate, there was a stile. The picket fence was later replaced with an iron-pipe railing which afforded the pupils much exercise and amusement in "skinning-the-cat."

Huge maple trees shaded the entire area. Out in front the students could refresh themselves with a cold drink from the tin cup hanging at the well. Since horses furnished the only means of transportation, their shelter was provided for by building lean-tos near the privies. A large frame coal shed painted red was the perfect place to play "andy-over."

The south room was used as the main school, while the north room was known as the Pleasant Valley Sunday School room. Double doors connected the two rooms with the heating stove placed in the center of the back. Green venetian blinds hung at the windows.

Pupils came from the families of J. W. Smith, Jack Fry, Wagner, King, Charles Gladhart, John Coltrin, Charles Jackson, Charles Chunn, Price, Piker, Herman Myers, Albert Myers, Minks, Moore, Baumgartner, Alvis and Beall.

Also from Edgar and Oscar Hall, Swinford, Flossnoe, Fred Liggett, Bridgewater, Dowdy, Pritchard, Ennis, Hodges, Butts Gunn, Willis, Rogers, Tanner, Leforge, Reeves, McCoskey, and Griffet.

In the winter the girls wore high-necked wool dresses with gingham or calico aprons. Their hair was braided in pigtails tied with ribbons, unless they were lucky enough to have naturally curly hair. The boys wore knee pants and shirts. The teachers wore shirt waists, long skirts and fancy aprons.

Not necessarily listed in order, the teachers at the old Rogers School were Helen Rankin, Elvaneta Brown, Mary Scholastica Ward, Malone, Jessie Smith Nation, Carrie Bunce, Mabel Markle, Helen Seeburger, Ruth Hall Smith, Eunice Tichenor, Helen Brotherton Furstenburger and Lillian Summers.

There was no commencement for graduates of the Rogers School. All pupils in Harrison Township were required to take an examination in the County Superintendent's office in the Vigo County Court House. Usually the teacher accompanied the students to lend moral support.

With a few exceptions, the games played by the children before the turn of the century were quite different from those enjoyed by modern children. Spelling bees, marbles, drop-the-handkerchief and statues are still played, but how many readers remember how to play fox-and-geese, what's your trade, trot-trot-to-town, name something black, blackman, or dance-the-cakewalk?

Hide-and-seek was a great favorite then, even as now, as was pretending to drive horses, ice skating on the nearby pond, sledding, and ball that was made of twine string, carefully wrapped just so.

During a smallpox epidemic, two of the girls had been quarantined at home. Fully recovered, they were out for the first time, and drove past the school in their grandmother's buggy. One of the boys happened to see them drive past and was so frightened he jumped out the back window and ran home.

It so happened another child had become ill that day and was lying across two chairs back of the stove. When she was taken home, the doctor was called, and his diagnosis was smallpox. This caused the school to be closed, as everyone had smallpox except the teacher, Miss Hughes, who had been vaccinated.

The pest house for smallpox victims was a frame building on the County Poor Farm property on Maple Avenue (where the Vigo County Nursing Home is now). Patients at one time were in a tent in the field north of the Pest House. People were so afraid of the disease they would not drive along Maple Avenue.

It's difficult to imagine what a lonely place the Rogers School was in those days. The nearest house was at least three-quarters of a mile away. Only an occasional buggy or wagon would pass.

Mrs. Mary Orth served as the first superintendent of the Pleasant Valley Sunday School organized in 1898 by Carrie Bunch in the north room of the schoolhouse. Following her were Rose Smith, Ida Chunn, Walter Marks. Esther Hall and Edgar Smith.

Ministers from the Terre Haute churches were invited out to give talks. Marks and McKee from Maple Avenue Methodist Church would walk out Maple Avenue to help out the Sunday School.

Mrs. Gladys Chunn Goss, a former pupil of the Rogers School, gave this description of the Sunday School room. "There was a red and tan jute runner on the floor. Kerosene lamps hung in brackets at the windows and also from the ceiling. There was a desk, bookcase, organ and a coal heating stove. The wooden and cane-bottomed chairs were given to the Bethany Reformed Church and hauled there by Oscar Hall after the Sunday School was disbanded. The hanging lamps were given to the King's Daughters Home for Aged Couples, Stop 13, on the Lafayette Road.

"The hand bell used to summon the children to the old Rogers School was presented to the local museum in memory of Anna King Prather, oldest living student at that time. The old school was discontinued and torn down in 1913-14, but fond memories lived in the regular reunions of former students.

Former students located in 1958 included Anna R. Smith, Mary E. Smith, Mary Myer Ruszler, Wallace A. Myer, Olive Myer Havens, Elmer Swinford, Blanche Swinford Mayes, Clara and Lena Baumgartner, Ruth Hall Smith (who later became a teacher), Hazel Chunn Runyan, Mardell Chunn, Daphne Chunn, Helen Chunn Loser, Audrey Chunn Harrison, Walter Fry and Helen Fry Bandy.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
Vigo County Public Library

Primitive city school began in 1823

Clark, Dorothy - Schools (WV

Community Affairs File

T s AUG 1 9 1984

Historically speaking

Clark is Vigo County's official historian and formerly worked for The Terre Haute Tribune.

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

The earliest mention of a school in the little village of Terre Haute was in 1823. Described as a "roughly hewed, one-story log house," this little private school was located at what is now the northwest corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets. Another mention of this early school was in 1829 when the total population of the village was 579.

The original plat of Terre Haute in 1816 designated a "school lot," one-fourth of a square block, for a seminary. The Town Fathers were looking ahead and planning for the education of their children. If the Town Mothers had been able to take a more active part in the planning, Terre Haute would have had more and better schools much earlier.

Construction started in 1829, but the deed for lots 9 and 10 of the original town plat was not transferred to the first board of trustees of the Terre Haute School Society until 1831. Known as the Brick School, this was Terre Haute's first public school house.

Nearly every resident became a stockholder by subscribing shares, paid for in money, supplies or labor to the tune of $645. The brick structure was 21 by 30 feet and 12 feet high. Two rows of primitive double seats accommodated more than 50 pupils. The school was located on the edge of town, away from street traffic, where it was quiet. Nathaniel Preston taught the last term in this first public school in 1836.

There was no set course of study, but on entering and leaving the classroom, boys were required to bow and girls to curtsy. The property was sold in 1836 and the proceeds distributed to the stockholders the next year. Soon a Catholic girls' school was built on the site.

By 1833 the town's population was 900. A description of Terre Haute in that year mentions a school on 13th Street, long called Prairie Street. According to the newspapers, James Brodt opened a school in May 1833 in his home. Needlework, embroidery and painting were taught by Mrs. P. Murphy and Miss C. McClellen.

From that time until the Civil War, Terre Haute had one private school after another. A few were reputable with good teachers who taught the Three Rs in a scholarly fashion. These lasted several years, while others of lesser caliber lasted only one term.

There were no qualifications for teachers in those days. Any maiden lady or widow who couldn't find a husband would start a school if she were so inclined, whether she was qualified to teach or not.

J.R. Wheelock advertised the opening of his school in the Seminary in August 1833. Not to be confused with the County Seminary, this was a school for girls in the Dole House on the northeast corner of Third and Mulberry streets, sometimes called The Seminary. It later moved to Third Street between Ohio and Wabash streets.

On Nov. 20, 1834, school was opened at the Universalist Church on the south side of Ohio near Fourth Street. The next year Miss Ann T. Hayden started a school in the Methodist meeting house.

Benjamin Hayes came to town prior to 1835 and during his long teaching career wielded his birch rod at several private schools. "Uncle Benny" taught in the Congregational Church basement, the Brick School, in the lower story of the old seminary building, at the school on North Third Street, at the school on the corner of Third and Oak streets, in the white frame school house on the northwest corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, and finally in his own home on Eagle Street. He was on the first teachers' payroll in 1853.

In 1836, Miss Phoebe Miller kept a school for small children on Chestnut Street near Third Street, possibly the first nursery school in Terre Haute.

Henry H. Teel taught in several schools here from 1840 to 1850. He had the honor of teaching the first session at the new Sibleytown school house on the southwest corner of Third and Locust streets.

In the early 1840s, the Rev. Robert B. Croes, Episcopalian minister, taught a school at the southeast corner of Third and Ohio streets in the old McCall Building that survived until 1900.

As late as 1849, Mrs. Hunt taught school on the northwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets. A private school was started in 1851 at the northwest corner of Seventh and Poplar streets. Mrs. Margaret E. Fowler and her sister taught there for several years until it was moved to the Episcopalian school located where St. Anthony's Hospital was built at Sixth and College Avenue.

Professor Caleb Mills of Wabash College, grandfather of the late Miss Helen Condit who lived in the landmark home now occupied by the Landini family on the Indiana State University campus, was credited with instigating the Public School Law of 1852. His series of papers on the subject of free schools caused the state legislature to act. He became Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana.

Terre Haute was incorporated and held its first school board meeting in 1853. The trustees voted to buy land at the corner of Third and Oak streets for a new school to open in 1854.

The trustees received $1 a day for their services. The 1853-54 school year cost $4,448.31. Thirteen teachers were employed. Disgusted with the impossible setup, one trustee after another resigned because there was no money to run the school system.

The city schools of 1853 included the four-room County Seminary; the Jane Hersey house; a one-room frame building on leased ground on South Fourth Street; the two-room Sibleytown school; the one-room school in Temperance Hall; and the three schools in the basements of the Congregational, Baptist and Universalist churches.

The School Law of 1852 was declared unconstitutional, and no public schools opened from 1855 to 1860.

Blacks struggled to find city school

Historically speaking

Clark is Vigo County's official historian and formerly worked for The Terre Haute Tribune.

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

On May 13, 1869, Indiana laws were amended to require the establishment of separate schools for black children with free tuition. The local school superintendent was appointed by the trustees Aug. 7 "to examine and see where a suitable place could be had for holding the colored school." At this time city school teachers were being paid $50 a month.

Aug. 30 the A.M.E. Church on South First Street was rented for $15 per month for use as a school. Zack M. Anderson was chosen as the first teacher, and the school opened Sept. 6 with 16 pupils. Terre Haute had complied with the new state law.

In April, 1871, this school was moved to the Ninth District building at 503 S. Third St., where it remained until the summer of 1885. At that time, the trustees built the 12th District school house on the corner of Second and Crawford streets.

Meanwhile, a school for black children in the southeast part of the city known as the 10th District was organized and first taught in a spare room of the Eighth District located at 17th and Franklin streets, later known as Montrose School. After two years the 10th District school was removed to the corner of 13½ and Dean streets.

The 14th District school was organized in the northeast part of town in the fall of 1885. It occupied leased rooms on North 14th Street until 1889 when a new school house intended expressly for the use of blacks was built on the corner of 16th and Elm streets.

According to Morton A. Lewis, following his retirement as principal of Lincoln School, the name "Lincoln" had been seriously considered for the 14th District school as far back as 1916. At that time the parent-teacher group launched a vigorous campaign for a new building. They were inspired by the school's first principal, Joseph Jackson, who felt that the school officials were so indifferent to the project that he would probably not live to see the new building. His fears were justified, for he died in 1919 before the school was finished in 1921.

When Lewis succeeded Jackson, he described the miserable condition of the 14th District school as "the dilapidation of the structure, its too-near out-buildings in an advanced state of unsanitary decay, etc."

Following Jackson's repeated pleas for installation of running water, the school board finally agreed to pipe water to the building if Jackson would take over from there. It was a proud day when he finished his so-called plumbing consisting mainly of a "drinking fountain" made of a gas jet and a tin bucket to catch the overflow. The outdoor pump was left intact "just in case."

Principal Lewis talked the matter over with school superintendent James Tilley who had succeeded Charles J. Waits. He learned that the school board would consent to a remodeling job but not a new building.

When Lewis approached state superintendent Hines in Indianapolis, they assured him of immediate action. A few weeks later, after pressure from the state level, the school board announced plans for the new Lincoln School were to be drawn by Architect Miller, and the school would be ready for occupancy by September, 1922. (This is now the Benjamin Franklin School.) Over 300 students of the far-flung Lincoln district were enrolled.

In addition to Lewis, other principals were Ernest Meyzeck and Edith Bigham. Joseph Jackson (1855-1919) graduated from both the Terre Haute High Shool and Normal School with the highest honors in his class. He worked for a time with William J. Ball, civil engineer and designer of the Wabash River bridge. Jackson attended summer school at Hampton College in Virginia, the earliest negro college in the United States, graduating in 1904.

As early as 1835 the black residents in Lost Creek Twp., Vigo County, built a combination school and meeting house on land donated by Kinchen and Nancy Roberts. The first teachers were Abel Anderson and Aaron Smith. Another negro pioneer donated land for a school in Otter Creek Twp. In Terre Haute the first negro school was conducted in Allen Chapel (the earlier church building which preceeded the present one.)

To better understand why the 1869 state legislation was so important, statistics show the black population of Terre Haute in 1860 was 2.4 percent. By 1900 the percentage had raised to 4 percent and to 5.4 percent in 1950.

Hoosier educators of 1869 realized that it was important for black children to receive adequate public school training instead of the private or church sponsored schooling available to them. The Society of Friends through the Quaker church schools had been wholly responsible for educating the black children of Indiana.

Ts 9-30-84
Clark, Dorothy-School
Community Affairs File
Community Affairs File
REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
Vigo County Public Library

Here's history on the *other* Rogers School

T s FEB 3 1985

Clark, Dorothy ~~Schools (VC)~~

Community Affairs File

When I wrote about the Rogers School located on the present site of the Fort Harrison Industrial Park, Maurice H. Burke sent me information he had collected on the Rogers School he attended when it was District No. 2, Honey Creek Township. Burke graduated from this school in 1914 and then attended Wiley High School.

This Rogers School was located at the southwest edge of what is now the Rea Park and Golf Course, on Stop 1½ on the old Sullivan Interurban Line. Burke said the old school is now "wrapped up" in the Maryland Community Church building; it was never demolished, just remodeled and enlarged.

Burke's first-grade teacher in 1906 was Mabel White (later Donham); second grade, Birdie Williams; third grade, Nina Hunt; fourth and fifth, Gertrude McCombs; seventh, Ethel Tingley; and eighth, Mrs. Orville Connor.

According to the 1895 Atlas of Vigo County, there were nine school districts in Honey Creek Township.

District No. 1, the northeast section, was the Mt. Pleasant School south from the Mt. Pleasant Church to the first crossroad, then west to the first house on the north side of the road.

District No. 2, the north central part of the township, was the Rogers School on a half-acre tract immediately north of the Maryland Church across Royce Lane and on the east side of the Seventh Street Road.

District No. 3, in the west central part of the township, was the Grove School on the north side of the Grove Church located on the east side of the Prairieton Road (Highway 63) and about two or three city blocks south of Springhill Road.

District No. 4, the Curry School, was located on the southwest corner of the "T" road running south on the road running west from Hull Cemetery, on the northeast corner of the Clem farm and formerly the Grange Hall. The Honey Creek Grange was organized in 1869, the first such farmers' organization to be formed in Indiana. It burned Halloween night, 1915.

Historically speaking

Clark is Vigo County's official historian and formerly worked for The Terre Haute Tribune.

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

District No. 5, called the Township House, was located on the southwest corner of the Caroline Jones farm where the road on the west side of the store by the old Honey Creek High School intersected the road running west from Honey Creek School.

District No. 6, the Pleasant Hill School, was commonly called the Freeze Out School. It was located on the southwest corner of the "T" road running east on the north side of Rile Sutliff's farm south of Springhill Tower and old Honey Creek.

District No. 7 was the Youngstown School located about one-fourth mile east of Youngstown and the T.H.I.& E. and the C.& E.I. railroads on the south side of the road across from the C. O. Layer farm.

District No. 8, the Budd School, was located on the northwest corner of the road west out of Youngstown and the intersection of the road running south on the west side of Campbell's store.

District No. 9, the southwest corner of Honey Creek Township, was the Quaker (or Friends) School on the west side of the church building, both located on the north side of the road running east and west about a mile or so north of Farmer's Chapel (on west side of the road running north and south, but both faced south or road running east and west).

Burke remembered his first ride on the Sullivan Interurban. In April 1906, the finishing touches were being put on the line running from Terre Haute to Sullivan. Rails had been laid, poles and trolley wire were in place and the telephone wires for communication by traction personnel were yet to be strung.

Across the road from the one-room Rogers country school were huge shade trees where the children and their teachers would eat lunch. A work crew operating an open car with seats running crosswise was in the area dropping off three glass insulators on which to fasten the telephone wires at each pole.

The motorman and conductor stopped off to eat lunch with the attractive teacher and her students. After lunch they invited the group to take a ride. The excited class traveled south to near Youngstown and then headed back north to the school. The return trip was faster as the men didn't have to drop off insulators.

The line was officially opened June 24, 1906. The first interurban to leave the station, located then just west of Sixth Street on Wabash Avenue, was No. 119, which left for Sullivan at 6 a.m. No. 121 left at 7 a.m., and a third, No. 123, was added because of the large crowds. Rain and slippery rails caused the first two cars to run late.

Manning the interurbans were motorman William F. Risinger and conductor Charles W. Glover on No. 119; John R. "Curly" Brewster and Orla E. Champ on No. 121; and Joseph M. Branson and Oscar Hammond on No. 123.

Interurban service was discontinued on the Sullivan Line 25 years later on May 24, 1931.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

The birth of Gerstmeyer High

Interest in vocational education led to founding

SEP 02 1990

Clark, Dorothy

Historically speaking

Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

With the renewed interest in local high-school reunions, it's enlightening to look back and learn how Gerstmeyer High School came into existence.

Terre Haute educators were becoming interested in vocational training as early as 1905. School Superintendent William H. Wiley publicly protested the vote in September of the school board excluding industrial arts from the course of instruction in our public schools.

May 4, 1911, the Indiana General Assembly approved an act to provide for an investigation of the needs for and methods of industrial and agricultural education. This was the origin of the Indiana Vocational Educational Law.

In 1922, a Boys Vocational School was located at 705 Lafayette Ave. Hubert Fisher was the principal.

That same year, Rose Polytechnic Institute was listed as being located on the northwest corner of 13th and Locust streets in addition to facilities on the National Road east at Stop Nine.

The change was in progress. By 1924, the city directory listed the Boys Vocational School at the Lafayette Avenue address, but Rose Poly was now "four miles east of the city."

In 1925, for the first time, Gerstmeyer Technical High School was listed at 13th and Locust. Hubert Fisher had resigned as principal "to enter the business world," and Guy Stantz became the new principal.

An early copy of the school's publication, "The Anvil," dated October 1923, mentioned faculty members. Male teachers included Beebe, auto mechanics; Dickinson; Feree; Fisher; Palm; Hastings; Mayrose; Meginity, mathematics; O'Connor; Owen, print shop; Percy; Royer; G.T. True; Wood; and Young.

Female teachers included Foster, Lendi and Wood.

Gerstmeyer's band was composed of 56 boys who devoted two evenings each week from 6 to 8 to practice. During the summer they practiced on campus and large neighborhood crowds turned out to listen. The band also played at Rose and Hemingway parks, the former at 13th and Locust, the other where University School now is located at Seventh and Chestnut streets.

Uniforms were needed, according to the band director whose last name was Stanton. He had drafted four of the teachers to play in the school's band.

Listed on the honor roll in 1923 were Alpha Baker, Ralph Barkley, Walter Coyle, Van Buren Dunn, Carl Frey, Oren Grose, Glen Hill, Finis Lambert, Paul McIndoo, James Roberts, Albert Sanders and Herbert Smith.

Receiving honorable mention were Murel Davis, Howard Harvey, Albert Magee, Ivan Neidlinger, John O'Mara, Glenn Perkins, Harold Sewell, Rex Shannon, Luther Sharp, Larry Shearer, Harold Sudbrink and Wayne Summers.

Local employers were eager to hire Gerstmeyer graduates. They included Terre Haute Battery Co.; Engles Motor Co.; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Evansville Traction Co.; and the Standard Wheel Works.

The students learned auto repair, how to make electro-magnets, printing, foundry work (a brass heat cast 18 locker handles and an aluminum heat cast toasters).

They also learned pattern work, machine shop, blacksmithing, and the wood shop had made more than 50 drawing boards and T-squares for students, plus filled orders from all the schools.

Gerstmeyer's first football season was not a memorable one. They lost 48-0 to Paris, Ill.; 74-0 to Clinton; 84-0 to Bicknell; and 53-0 to Jasonville. At least they were consistent!

Local merchants who supported the school paper with their advertisements were Wabash Bakery; Beatty's Grocery, 1627 Locust; F. W. Hoff & Sons, 13th and Wabash; Ballard's Typewriters, 659½ Wabash; Harolene Toilet Co., 22nd and Locust; Richmond's Hardware, 2101 Locust; Gus Kerber, men's furnishings, 1602 N. 13th; Armstrong-Walker Lumber Co.; Sterchi Music, Fourth and Wabash; Swiss Cleaners and Dyers; Beck Optical, 710 Wabash; and Craft's Book Store, 673 Wabash.

Also, J.S. Evans and & Sons Bicycle Store, 905 Wabash; Sayre & Co. Bicycles, Fourth and Ohio; George H. Scharf's lunchroom, 1001 N. 13th; George B. Skene's Pharmacy, northeast corner 13th and Locust; N. Smith and L.S. Beebe, table supply house, 13th and Chestnut; Abe Isaac, tailor, 801 N. 13th; Saenger Brothers Florist, 1211-1215 N. Ninth; Dede, Vollmut & Co., 12th and Locust; and two more grocers, J. Rassel, Seventh and Poplar, and C.W. Fuchs, 1604 N. 13th.

Copies of old school annuals, school newspapers and such are still available for those hunting reunion information, names and addresses, etc.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
Community Affairs File
REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

*Clark Dorothy

Girls schools flourished in 1800s

St. Mary-of-the-Woods far outlasted all the others

Ts JUL 29 1998

Historically speaking

Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

Only St. Mary-of-the-Woods College remains today of the seven schools for young ladies formerly in operation in Vigo County. Established in 1840 by the Sisters of Providence who came from France for that purpose, it was the earliest and has outlasted all the others.

St. Vincent's, later St. Joseph's Academy, was established by the same order at Fifth and Walnut streets in the late 1840s or early 1850s in a building designed for a boys and girls school.

Covert's Terre Haute Female College was opened in 1858; and St. Agnes Hall in 1864. Spencer's School over the National State Bank opened in 1868; Coates College at Strawberry Hill in the 1890s; and later Bertha Pratt King's Classical School at Sixth and Park streets.

In 1856, the Rev. John Covert, who had been conducting a young ladies seminary at College Hill near Cincinnati came to Terre Haute to establish a similar institution. He enlisted a number of leading citizens in his project and bought property from James Farrington. More ground was donated on the westside of Sixth Street, between what is now Farrington and College and extending west to Third Street.

The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1857, and a handsome four-story building with extensive porches and a cupola was built about 140 feet back from Sixth Street. Two three-story buildings were built in the rear, north and south, for chapel and school room.

The grounds of the Terre Haute Female College were beautiful, part of Farrington's Grove, allowing a campus of about eight acres. A power house was built later on the northside, and an iron fence constructed in the front.

The school opened Sept. 8, 1858, with 233 students enrolled the first year. Classes were arranged from primary to senior. There was even a seven-year finishing course. The design was good for its day.

However, Covert's school was in financial trouble from the start. When he couldn't pay the construction bills he mortgaged everything he had. The gasfitter, plumber, carpenter and lumber dealer filed mechanic liens for almost $4,000 of unpaid bills. Covert borrowed money from a friend in Cincinnati to pay them, giving a mortgage on 10 pianos, one melodeon, one omnibus, one two-horse carriage with harness, three buggies with harness, and three horses as security.

The school appeared to be in a flourishing condition, but Covert carefully avoided making any financial reports. Instead he proudly announced his new school had "all modern improvements, steam heat, gas light, and a gymnasium."

The truth finally came out when it was learned he had issued several mortgages to cover the debts during construction. Since there had been sufficient enrollment to make the school self-supporting, this news was startling to the trustees.

Richard W. Thompson served as president of the board, along with William J. Ball, T.C. Buntin, Josephus Collett, John G. Davis, Thomas Dowling, James Eaglefield, James Farrington, Curtis Gilbert, the Rev. Thomas F. Gordon and David Hartsock.

Also, Jabez Hedden, James Hite, the Rev. M.A. Jewett, Benjamin McKeen, Alexander McGregor, the Rev. Welton Modisett, C.Y. Patterson, A.C. Potwin, S.H. Ralter, the Rev W.G. Spencer, Ralph L. Thomas and Levi G. Warren.

The trustees, mostly patrons of the school and stockholders, received a discount of 25 percent from tuition and other charges.

The school was forced to close. Covert sold his Terre Haute Female College, a branch of the Westerm Female University, to the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana which managed it four years under the name of St. Agnes Hall.

A man whose last name was Herbert had been conducting a school in Indianapolis and took over the management of the local school, but it was closed again in 1868, to the regret of many parents who had to send their daughters away to school.

The young men and boys of Terre Haute missed the hundreds of pretty girls who had spent their school years here over a period of 10 years.

The property then passed to the ownership of Samuel S. and J. D. Early who had borne the brunt of the loss. After several years they sold the major part of it to Herman Hulman Sr. for $50,000 in 1885.

Hulman gave the property, along with ample funds and other assistance, to the Sisters of St. Francis, and it became St. Anthony's Hospital.

The old school buildings became entirely enclosed by the walls of the hospital. The rooms once occupied by the students became the quarters of the lay members of the nursing staff.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

1993

Many buildings lost in ISU's growth

TS 3/28/93

Historically speaking

Clark retired as the Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to the Tribune-Star

When the first expansion plans of Indiana State Teachers College, earlier known as Normal Training School, the forerunner of Indiana State University, were announced, no one realized how many old homes in Terre Haute would be lost.

The home built on Outlot No. 13 on the north side of Eagle Street, west of Seventh Street, by John Boudinot Jr. in 1834 at the time of his marriage, was demolished in 1939 to make way for the Indiana State Teachers College tennis courts. It was occupied by his widow, Mary Boudinot, until her death in 1915 at the age of 100 years.

The Dayton Condit house was located on the northwest corner of Seventh and Eagle streets on a part of Outlot No. 13 and purchased by Isaac Blackford in 1838.

Blackford's daughter married Condit, probably in Sullivan County, where the marriage records were destroyed when the courthouse burned down. Condit built the house and spent the rest of his life there. He died in 1877, and his widow in 1881.

The house then was used as a boarding home for students of Normal School until it was demolished in 1927 to make way for the Physical Education Building built on the site. This building burned, and was replaced by another campus structure.

The Moffatt house was on Outlot No. 44 on the north side of Mulberry Street, between Sixth and Seventh, where later stood Stalker Hall, built in 1906 as the Training School for the college.

The house was occupied by Judge James T. Moffatt from 1852 until his death in 1861, and from then on to its sale to the college by his son-in-law, Edward Heustis.

The Preston Hussey house was located on the northwest corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets. It was built in 1865. He was president of the National State Bank for many years.

Hussey was married to Judge Moffatt's daughter, and built the house at the time the bank became a national bank. Notable features of the house were the carved stone lions guarding either side of the front entrance. These were frequently "borrowed" by various organizations to be used in parades, etc., and finally were minus tails and ears.

The Sibley house on the southeast corner of Fifth and Tippecanoe streets was one of the more recent old homes to be razed by the ever-growing university.

Built by Sylvester Sibley before 1853, when the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad came through town, it was occupied by him until his death. The house became a rental property, always in need of paint, and the site became one of the many parking lots needed by Indiana State University.

The story of Sibley and the small community he established in the area is an interesting one. It was his strong-minded belief that Sibleytown should not be included in Terre Haute's city limits. The Sibleytown School stood for many years at the southwest corner of Third and Locust streets.

Still in the present university area, but not a part of the campus, is the location of the Samuel McKeen house on the west side of North Seventh Street north of Chestnut Street.

One of the many millers in early Terre Haute, McKeen lived on the east National Road opposite the Fairground (stadium) on the east side of Wabash between Brown and Fruitridge avenues.

When he decided to move into the city, he built the house on North Seventh in 1870. It was demolished for the erection of the Shrine Temple, and occupied the south third of the ground now owned by Zorah Shrine.

Another early college that outgrew its physical plant was the short-lived Coates College (1855-1897). The Gookins' home on Strawberry Hill on South Sixth Street could only accomodate a few young ladies and their activities.

It became necessary to use the Lambert Duy house on the north side of Osborne Street east of Fourth at what was 460 Osborne St., for the music department and piano practice of students.

Built before 1849, this frame house was occupied by Mr. Duy, a partner in the law firm of Gookins & Duy. The house was razed in 1930.

The George C. Duy house at 508 Osborne was used for the overflow of resident students of Coates College. The house was built by Duy, a son-in-law of Judge Gookins, who later moved to Indianapolis.

Community Affairs File
REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Handbook opens Normal's past

Clark, Dorothy (+)
19
Ts JUL 18 1993

Historically speaking

Clark retired as the Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to the Tribune-Star

Community Affairs File

The YMCA of Indiana State Normal School (now ISU) published and distributed free in 1910 a small Student's Hand Book. S. Clinton Morrill, Class of 1910, was the editor. Because this edition was Volume XVII, we can presume the handbook had been printed each year since 1893. The main building of the YMCA was at 644 Ohio St. in 1910.

The official greeting from the YMCA was opposite the calendar page, showing July, 1909, through September 1909. New students were extended a hearty welcome and invited to participate in "the Religion, Moral, Intellectual and Physical Life represented by their Christian Association."

The editor expressed his thanks to Harry Milholland, William T. Barbre, H.H. Stodgill, Taylor C. Parker and William H. Cain for helping solicit advertising from local and professional men.

Some 83 years ago there were several class organizations. There were five debating clubs: Daedalian, Ciceronian and Forum for men, and the Alethenai and Philomathean for women.

The Normal Band, organized in 1905 by Frank Thomas, furnished music at the baseball games, and the Decoration Day program under Hershel Rynerson's direction.

The Chorus, the only permanent musical organization of the school, furnished music for daily chapel exercises, special entertainments, lectures and commencements, under the direction of Miss Minturn.

Chapters in the Woman's League included, Alpha, Gamma Gamma, Mu Zeta, Llamarada, Mysotis, Omega, Candida, Athleta, Pi Zeta, Zeta Zeta, Beta, Kappa, Delta, Le Cajgjas and Psi Zeta.

Der Deutsche Verein, an organization exclusively for German students, was begun in 1906. An Oratorical and Debating League was organized to promote and regulate contests.

In their first interstate contest, Normal met and defeated Illinois State Normal University. Their second success, also in 1909, saw Pauline Edington of Normal win first place in a contest with State Normal College, Athens, Ohio.

Two pages of the YMCA handbook were devoted to the new school song, written by Maude McAninch, a student, in the spring term of 1909. Laura Minturn, head of the music department, set her words to music.

Several pages were filled with the popular school yells. Normal School had two gymnasiums one for men and one for women. The baths were free to all students. The five tennis courts on North Sixth street were kept in repair by Otto Schoeppel.

Arrangements had been made to open a new athletic field about five blocks northwest of

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

mended Classick, 651 N.Sixth; Columbian Laundry (W.H. Cain, college agent); T.H. Laundering & Dyeing, 308-310 Cherry, and Ermisch, 106 N.Seventh St.

College students have always been hungry, so Smith & Williams of the Great Northern Cafe offered "regular meals for 25 cents." Candy, ice cream and other goodies could be bought at Big Four Pharmacy, "the store with the orange front," at Sixth and the railroad. The drugstore of Geo. S. Ellis was at Fourth and Chestnut; William Schonefeld's, Seventh and Big Four; Buntin's, 600 Wabash, "two blocks south of Normal with 39 years experience;" Sage's at 425 Wabash; Makely & Harkness, 406 Wabash, and Furnace Ice Cream, 540 N.Seventh.

Morge Delivery Co. at 534-536 N. Ninth had an agreement to handle students' trunks and baggage. Most students in those early days came by train and needed help with their belongings. Parents didn't haul them and their "traps" in the family automobile in 1910.

One of the school yells expresses the students sentiments so well:

"When we first came to Normal
Freshman we as green as grass
Now as grave and reverend seniors
Smile we over the verdant past
Chorus: Co-ca-che-lunk-che-laly
Some will teach in Indianapolis
Some in Terre Haute or Rome
Some in Greenland's Icy Mountains
More perhaps will stay at home."

the school, but until it was ready, the old grounds known as Parson's Field on South 17th street were used.

Included in the handbook were a listing of Terre Haute streets and a complete church directory. In 1910, tuition was free to residents of Indiana at Normal, which was supported by the state for the education of its public school teachers. W.W. Parson was Normal's president.

The advertising page furnished much information about Terre Haute 83 years ago. Photographers were H.T. Biel and Eppert & Son. Dentists were Dr. Walter G. Rice in the Terre Haute Trust Building and Dr. Reiss' New York Dental Parlors "over Joseph's at 572 Main for ten years."

Physicians were urged to buy books, new and used, at Orbiel Supply Co., M.D. Orem, manager, and the Normal Book Store, Sixth and Cherry. Music, instruments and Kodaks were available at E.T. Hulman's at 642 Wabash.

Barbers advertising in the handbook were C. Morgan, Sixth and Locust; Oscar Toney, corner Fourth and Mulberry, who offered 15-cent haircuts, 10-cent shaves, 15-cent egg shampoos, along with sea foam and massages; H.F. Schnell, 102 S. Seventh; O.E. Cusick, manager of New Central Barber Shop, 17 S. Sixth; and Louis Tuemler, proprietor of the Filbeck Barber Shop, Fifth and Cherry.

Students could get their shoes repaired at James Michael's shop, 201 N. Fourth; A. Kerber's shop, 105 N.Fourth, where half-soles cost 50 cents for men, 40 cents for women. Laundry has always been a chore for students. The handbook recom-

*Clark, Dorothy (+) *History (w)

Handbook opens Normal's past

Ts JUL 18 1993

Historically speaking

Clark retired as the Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to the Tribune-Star

The YMCA of Indiana State Normal School (now ISU) published and distributed free in 1910 a small Student's Hand Book. S. Clinton Morrill, Class of 1910, was the editor. Because this edition was Volume XVII, we can presume the handbook had been printed each year since 1893. The main building of the YMCA was at 644 Ohio St. in 1910.

The official greeting from the YMCA was opposite the calendar page, showing July, 1909, through September 1909. New students were extended a hearty welcome and invited to participate in "the Religion, Moral, Intellectual and Physical Life represented by their Christian Association."

The editor expressed his thanks to Harry Milholland, William T. Barbre, H.H. Stodgill, Taylor C. Parker and William H. Cain for helping solicit advertising from local and professional men.

Some 83 years ago there were several class organizations. There were five debating clubs: Daedalian, Ciceronian and Forum for men, and the Alethenai and Philomathean for women.

The Normal Band, organized in 1905 by Frank Thomas, furnished music at the baseball games, and the Decoration Day program under Hershel Ryner-son's direction.

The Chorus, the only permanent musical organization of the school, furnished music for daily chapel exercises, special entertainments, lectures and commencements, under the direction of Miss Minturn.

Chapters in the Woman's League included, Alpha, Gamma Gamma, Mu Zeta, Llamarada, Mysotis, Omega, Candida, Athleta, Pi Zeta, Zeta Zeta, Beta, Kappa, Delta, Le Cajgjas and Psi Zeta.

Der Deutsche Verein, an organization exclusively for German students, was begun in 1906. An Oratorical and Debating League was organized to promote and regulate contests.

In their first interstate contest, Normal met and defeated Illinois State Normal University. Their second success, also in 1909, saw Pauline Edington of Normal win first place in a contest with State Normal College, Athens, Ohio.

Two pages of the YMCA handbook were devoted to the new school song, written by Maude McAninch, a student, in the spring term of 1909. Laura Minturn, head of the music department, set her words to music.

Several pages were filled with the popular school yells. Normal School had two gymnasiums, one for men and one for women. The baths were free to all students. The five tennis courts on North Sixth street were kept in repair by Otto Schoeppel.

Arrangements had been made to open a new athletic field about five blocks northwest of the school, but until it was ready, the old grounds known as Parson's Field on South 17th street were used.

Included in the handbook were a listing of Terre Haute streets and a complete church directory. In 1910, tuition was free to residents of Indiana at Normal, which was supported by the state for the education of its public school teachers. W.W. Parson was Normal's president.

The advertising page furnished much information about Terre Haute 83 years ago. Photographers were H.T. Biel and Eppert & Son. Dentists were Dr. Walter G. Rice in the Terre Haute Trust Building and Dr. Reiss' New York Dental Parlors "over Joseph's at 572 Main for ten years."

Physicians were urged to buy books, new and used, at Orbiel Supply Co., M.D. Orem, manager, and the Normal Book Store, Sixth and Cherry. Music, instruments and Kodaks were available at E.T. Hulman's at 642 Wabash.

Barbers advertising in the handbook were C. Morgan, Sixth and Locust; Oscar Toney, corner Fourth and Mulberry, who offered 15-cent haircuts, 10-cent shaves, 15-cent egg shampoos, along with sea foam and massages; H.F. Schnell, 102 S. Seventh; O.E. Cusick, manager of New Central Barber Shop, 17 S. Sixth; and Louis Tuemler, proprietor of the Filbeck Barber Shop, Fifth and Cherry.

Students could get their shoes repaired at James Michael's shop, 201 N. Fourth; A. Kerber's shop, 105 N.Fourth, where half-soles cost 50 cents for men, 40 cents for women. Laundry has always been a chore for students. The handbook recommended Classick, 651 N.Sixth; Columbian Laundry (W.H. Cain, college agent); T.H. Laundering & Dyeing, 308-310 Cherry, and Ermisch, 106 N.Seventh St.

College students have always been hungry, so Smith & Williams of the Great Northern Cafe offered "regular meals for 25 cents." Candy, ice cream and other goodies could be bought at Big Four Pharmacy, "the store with the orange front," at Sixth and the railroad. The drugstore of Geo. S. Ellis was at Fourth and Chestnut; William Schonefeld's, Seventh and Big Four; Buntin's, 600 Wabash, "two blocks south of Normal with 39 years experience;" Sage's at 425 Wabash; Makely & Harkness, 406 Wabash, and Furnace Ice Cream, 540 N.Seventh.

Morge Delivery Co. at 534-536 N. Ninth had an agreement to handle students' trunks and baggage. Most students in those early days came by train and needed help with their belongings. Parents didn't haul them and their "traps" in the family automobile in 1910.

One of the school yells expresses the students sentiments so well:

"When we first came to Normal
Freshman we as green as grass
Now as grave and reverend seniors
Smile we over the verdant past
Chorus: Co-ca-che-lunk-che-laly
Some will teach in Indianapolis
Some in Terre Haute or Rome
Some in Greenland's Icy Mountains
More perhaps will stay at home."

REFERENCE DO NOT CIRCULATE
Community Affairs File
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

School published paper in '20s

A Clark, Dorothy

TS DEC 05 1993

Historically speaking

Clark retired as The Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

The second issue of the McLean Chronicle came off the press and was distributed to the students of the former McLean Jr. High School, now the Vigo County School Administration Building at 961 Lafayette Ave. on April 22, 1922.

The front page was devoted to admonishing the students to be more careful with the building and grounds. Thoughtless pupils were running across the lawn, tearing up the grass and flowers, leaning bicycles against the annex buildings, and decorating walls, floors and desks with chalk and pencil marks, even knife carvings.

Baseballs thrown at the frame annex buildings had broken weather boarding and windows. (When we read of the senseless vandalism today, what about the problems 70 years ago?)

J.C. Allen was responsible for making Terre Haute's most attractive school grounds out of a clay-sand bank. McLean's other school custodian was Mr. Brome, a World War I vet with three medals for bravery. He must have earned a few more medals for his courage in coping with the janitorial duties at McLean!

Published every week by McLean students, the staff for the Chronicle included Margaret Mahalek, president; Percy White, secretary; Margaret Hawkins, vice president; Paul Smith, editor; Delby Humphrey, sports editor; Raymond Leonard, circulation manager; Francis McCoy, social editor; and Horace Veit, advertising manager.

Coach Royer was busy with dashers and long distance runners working out daily on the cinder track at Garfield High School, while pole-vaulters, jumpers and boys trying out for the shot-put were working daily at McLean.

A McLean student in the 1930s, I was amused to read "How fine it would be to be able to get a hot lunch right here at school on rainy and cold days." More than 35 years later, my son completed three years at McLean, and there still was no cafeteria.

Advertisers who helped support McLean's school paper included J.A. Redifer's Restaurant at 684 Lafayette Ave.

Joseph's offered: "Buy a swell suit here and get a Scout League Ball and Bat free." W. Cronklin sold groceries and meats at Ninth and Lafayette. Kerber Shoes for the whole family could be purchased at 1602 N. 13th St.

Tune Bros. at Fifth Street and Wabash Avenue had boys' knee pants, suits and men's shoes. Oakley's Store urged readers to "take home a loaf of Veri-Best Bread, fresh daily."

The Cozey Lunch Room at 1608 N. 13th St. was second door north of Shively's Grocery. C.R. Smith's Grocery was at 1901 N. Ninth St. Gillis Drug Co. had three cut-rate stores, at Seventh and Main streets, Seventh and Ohio streets, and 412 Wabash Ave. Neukom's Paint Store at 688 Lafayette sold paints, oils and glass. Rose Cook sold groceries and meats at the southeast corner of 14th and Buckeye.

Percy Arthur, manager, reminded: "Don't forget that you are always welcome at our home barber shop, Eighth and Lafayette." new advertisers listed in the next week's issue of the McLean Chronicle were Citizen's Market at 1244 Lafayette; Alden Lucas' Automobile Garage at 1153 Lafayette; J.E. Sayre & Co., bicycle headquarters at Fourth and Ohio streets; Paitson Bros. at 15th and Locust streets; Bernhard's Candy Shop at 1239 Lafayette; Sugar Plum Candy & Ice Cream Shop at 1242 Lafayette; Domestic Science Bakery at 22nd and Locust; Veach & Countryman at 1300 N. Eighth, "the home of good things to eat,"; and Richmond Bros., hardware, tin and furnace work, bicycle and auto supplies, gas and oil, at 2101 Locust.

Many well-known local residents were graduates of McLean in those early years of the school, the days immediately following World War I. The fourth semi-annual commencement was July 1, 1919, the fifth Jan. 20, 1920, and the sixth June 8, 1920.

Beginning with an enrollment of 600 students, it grew until there were 860 students in 1923, the second largest of any public school in the city.

The main building was originally constructed to hold 720 students and had 28 recitation and shop rooms, but the overcrowding of the school necessitated the building of six annexes situated in the rear of the main building.

I remember the blank brick wall at the rear of the school was a favorite place to bat tennis balls by the hour. Evidently it was not forbidden, because I was never reprimanded. I also learned to minuet under the eagle eye of Mildred Moench, physical education teacher. She still remembers the hard-boiled egg so carefully dissected in science class. Ugh!

But my favorite teacher was the dynamic Ethel Ray, history teacher. This brave woman took the whole class to Indianapolis on the interurban. We shook hands with the governor in his office, sat in on a session of the state legislature, and saw the dusty exhibits in the hallways of the lower floor of the Capitol Building. This constituted the so-called state museum. She inspired me to become interested in local and state and national history and to write this column for some 37 years!

REFERENCE DO NOT CIRCULATE
Community Affairs File
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

ISU founded in 1865

School received great support from community

Ts AUG 18 1991

(Clark), Dorothy

Historically speaking

Clark retired as The Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

The State Normal School was created by an act of the Indiana Legislature approved Dec. 20, 1865. It declared "that the school shall be located at that place where the inhabitants shall make the largest donations for said school . . . not less than $50,000 cash value . . . such place shall furnish reasonable facilities for the success of said school. . ."

Terre Haute surpassed all other places in competition with a cash appropriation of $50,000 and a donation of a beautiful, centrally located lot valued at $25,000. The petition was signed by 1,500 people.

J.A. Vrydagh was selected as architect, and contracts were let to J.B. Hedden for brick work; Wagner & McFarland for stone work; Captain Hook for wood work; Samuel T. Reese for finishing; Moore & Hagerty for roofing; W.J. Ball & Co. for iron; and R. Buckel for painting.

The cornerstone was laid Aug. 13, 1867, one of the biggest days in the history of Terre Haute. The entire square was a mass of people. Dr. Richard Edwards, president of Illinois State Normal School, delivered the chief address. Sen. Oliver P. Morton was here to deliver one of his remarkable speeches.

President William A. Jones and his faculty of three opened the new school on the morning of Jan. 6, 1870, with 21 students attending. At the close of the first term, there were 39 students, and the growth of the school was steady, with 66 students at the close of the second term.

The building was designed to handle 1,000 students. Described as 90 feet in length, 115 feet wide, and 90 feet high, the architectural style was French Renaissance. The original cost of $189,000 rose to $200,000 after the addition of steam heating, a library, laboratory and other improvements.

For many years, by agreement, the city high school was located there, but the growth of both schools was so great it was thought better to have separate buildings.

It was not generally known that the new high school (later called Wiley High School) covered more ground than the Normal building, and that if the second floor and basement had been finished at the time of the fire which destroyed the Normal School, it could have furnished ample accommodations until the college was rebuilt.

While the building was still burning, President Parsons decided to lose but one day of school. He secured Dowling Hall for an assembly room, and the basements of the churches in the vicinity for classrooms. The trustees of the Congregational Church promptly offered the use of their basement. The third floor of the old Rose Polytechnic Institute (later Gerstmeyer High School) was offered for advanced classes.

In 1885, Parsons led the reconstruction of the Normal School. Terre Haute citizens raised $50,000 for the new building, and the General Assembly appropriated $100,000. The burned building had no insurance.

On June 8, 1888, two months after the fire, the 17th annual commencement was conducted in the high school assembly hall before a packed house with the largest graduating class ever — 44 diplomas were awarded.

On April 21, 1888, the contract for plans and supervisory work of the new building (fondly remembered by so many as the old Administration Building) was let to Jenney & Otis, Chicago architects, and work began immediately.

It was occupied at the fall term in September 1889, even though it was not entirely completed.

Established as the Indiana State Normal School, its name was changed by the General Assembly in 1929 to that of Indiana State Teachers College. Then in 1961, the name was changed to Indiana State College, and finally in 1965 to its present title of Indiana State University.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Mapping future, past

Modulus tells about Rose Polytechnic's history

Ts SEP 0 8 1991

The 25th anniversary edition of The Modulus, a publication of Rose Polytechnic Institute, told about the early history of the school and its founder, Chauncey Rose.

The campus first was located on 10 acres bordered by Locust Street on the south, Third Avenue on the north and 13th Street on the east. This was the campus of Gerstmeyer High School after Rose Polytechnic Institute moved east on Wabash Avenue to its present campus.

Back in 1874, the architect, Isaac Hodgson of Indianapolis, was hired to draw up plans for the main building and the shops. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 11, 1875, the date the name of the school was changed from Terre Haute School of Industrial Sciences to Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The original endowment given by Rose included the 10 acres and $100,000. This was followed by a second donation of $86,000 in railroad bonds, and still later, Rose gave receipted bills, another gift of $100,000 in railroad stock, besides making the school his residuary legatee at his death in June 1877.

His successor on the board, Josephus Collett, left the school $50,000 in 1899.

According to The Modulus, there were four buildings on campus at that time. The Academic Building was described as a handsome edifice of brick with stone trimmings, four stories high with 46 rooms.

The workshop also was brick. The chemical laboratory was of brick and cruciform in shape, one story high and perfectly ventilated.

The gymnasium contained dressing rooms, shower and tub baths, offices, reading rooms and storage areas.

In addition there was a grandstand, stable, coal shed, two well-cared-for tennis courts, one baseball diamond and a quarter-mile track for bicycles and pedestrians.

During the early days of the school there were two fires. On Jan. 14, 1892, a fire started in the dust flue and damaged the shops to the extent of $10,000. They were rebuilt on a larger scale and new machinery was installed.

In November 1892, the chemical lab burned to the ground and was rebuilt.

Sometime between 1887 and 1890 the first electric arc lamps ever displayed in Terre Haute were to be seen burning high up on the old clock tower at Rose Poly.

In June 1907, a civil camp (a field project in civil engineering) was conducted in Terre Haute.

Professor Malverd A. Howe enforced the rule, making camp compulsory for juniors to assure full attendance. Four sophomores brought the total to 12 students. The camp was supervised by Professor Robert L. McCormich and his assistant, William R. Plew.

The object of the survey was to obtain sufficient data for an estimate of the cost and probable location of a belt line for the use of the various railroads running through Terre Haute.

The line was to go through the city at the extreme west side, with the tracks through town probably to be elevated. (Note: this survey of 1907 was the forerunner of many more to try to solve Terre Haute's traffic problems with railroad trains and tie-ups.)

During the first week of the survey, the class worked from Water to Third streets, and from Elm to Oak streets. All brick buildings, shops and warehouses, also all switches, railroad and street car lines were located, and all other data necessary for the making of a complete and accurate map was obtained.

The second week the class continued the line up the former Wabash & Erie Canal towpath to Fort Harrison, a distance of about 5¼ miles from the starting point at Water and Oak streets. This ended the section of the survey of the belt line with which the class was concerned.

However, the line was continued by some of the juniors, and ran farther north, where it crossed the river and connected with the Big Four near St. Mary-of-the-Woods. To check the line as far as Fort Harrison, a traverse was run back along Seventh Street. Bench marks were established at the school and Collett Park.

It became a tradition for each graduating class to present a memorial gift to the school campus. From 1896 through 1909 the memorials included the large boulder, stones at the curbing, memorial floor plate, medallion plate, tablet, the grill in the doorway, the clock dial, front doors, vestibule lamp and gates, chandelier in the main hall, campus gates, wing fences and the front walk.

Historically speaking

Clark retired as The Tribune-Star's women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column since 1956. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
Community Affairs File

Old school papers immortalize hijinks of high school classes

To JUL 05 1988

Clark Dorothy

By Dorothy Clark
Special to The Tribune-Star

Determining the first of any happening in history is always a risky business. The person who has knowledge of an even earlier first will always wait until something comes out in print to refute the statement.

The Class of 1882 claimed the honor of issuing the first school paper of the Terre Haute High School (later named Wiley High School).

The editor-in-chief Elsey Lawrence, later manager of the Terre Haute Casket Factory, had correspondents in all the ward schools. In the years between 1882 and 1896 numerous efforts were made to publish weekly school papers of one type or another, but none was sustained.

Don Nixon and Walter Lybrand published The High School Journal and the senior class of 1897 published The Crimson and White. These two papers were deadly rivals and tried to outdo each other in sarcasm and put-downs. Both these weeklies lacked staying qualities, however, and by January 1897 the Journal became a monthly and the official organ of the junior class.

Following about 15 weeks of venom, both quietly passed out of existence for good and sufficient reasons. The next venture began under the name of The Mirror in November 1898, with Charles McCormick as manager, and Louis Weinstein, editor. After five weeks the paper proved a financial failure and was abandoned.

The following fall, McCormick organized a stock company with Don Riddle. They paid off old debts and started The Mirror in October 1899, on a much firmer business basis. It was issued every two weeks.

George Hebb, not yet in high school, was the first editor. This was not satisfactory, so Richard Day took over as editor, and a teacher was appointed to look over the material before publication.

In December 1899, Principal Meek bought out the interests of Riddle and McCormick on behalf of the school. This proved to be the right move. Now the students cooperated. The faculty appointed W. Barnhart as business manager. Four editors were elected by the school, each of whom chose two assistants. The new staff took charge Feb. 1, 1900, and weekly issues began without an increase in price.

A complete outfit of type was presented to the school by L.F. Goulding, editor of The Tribune. This made it possible for students to learn to set type, and after March 1, only the actual printing was done outside the high school building. By March, the paper had increased one-half in size.

On June 14, 1900, the commencement number of The Mirror sold for 10 cents. Its original purple cover has faded to a dingy brown and the paper is very brittle, but the contents are still legible and interesting. On the first page was a picture of Dudley Holmes Meek, the new baby son of the school principal. If he's still living, he would be 88 years old.

Graduates of the class of 1900 included Frank Crawford, class president; Ray Beckman, class prophet; Edith Bader, vice president; Leroy Stokes, poet; Bessie Burton, secretary; Raymond Modesitt, historian; Robert Landrum, treasurer; and John Ratcliffe, orator.

Also, Jessie Cockroft, Hubert Shryer, Marie Asbury, Margaret Gray, Grace Mitchell, Emma Woodward, Pearl Daniels, Laura Shryer, Bertha Dodson, Nell Rukes, Ethel Mattox, Marguerite LeTellier, Harry Barbazette, Pearl Vickroy and Daisy Shuttleworth.

And, Oscar Hammonds, Clifford Evans, Mabel Oliver, Julia Shaley, Miriam Joseph, Richard Day, Minnie Lammers, Mabel Lawrence, Mamie Stocker, Versa Linn, Nellie Licht, Irwin Toner, Hattie Sonnefield, Lucy Rogers, Florence Redifer, Bess Wisely, Edith Jackson, Bertha Boyer and Anna Ripley.

Class colors were old rose and prairie green. Dodson wrote the class song, with music by Landrum.

According to statistics, 180 pupils enrolled in September 1896. By midterm this class was down to 112, with 94 sophomores. Sixty of them began their junior year, and only 42 of the original 180 graduated.

The Mirror compared the years 1900 and 1864, when the city enrollment was 1,460. Only 93 of those students were in the high school in two rooms at the old 1st Ward School. In 1900 there were 6,822 enrolled in the city, with 659 in the high school.

The long-standing feud between juniors and seniors broke out during the last few weeks of school in 1900. One of the more agile seniors was lowered out an upper window by his classmates to hang a sheet of tin painted with '00 in red on the front of the building.

The juniors retaliated by taking it down and cutting the tin into pieces to wear as trophies. When a pitched battle took place, order was restored and the participants lectured severely in the principal's office. Because of this incident, the class yell of the class of 1901 was "Tin, tin, Senior tin; Junior Class! We always win."

Serving on the faculty in 1900 were Principal Meek, Mr. Waites, Dr. Scovell, Mr. Ogden, Mrs. Graff and the Misses Ensey, Hoffman, Keith, Patterson, Marietta Grover, Freeman, Youse, Messmore, Torner, Scott, Ross, Freers, Kesler, Lake, Walsh and Barbour.

Called many things, the class members reveled in being the 1900 Gang and the "Pride of the High School in June, Naughty Naught!"

Vigo County Public Library
Community Affairs File
REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE